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# ANIMAL MAGNETISM

## HISTORY OF;

*Its ORIGIN, PROGRESS, and PRESENT STATE;*

Its PRINCIPLES and SECRETS DISPLAYED,

AS DELIVERED BY

The Late DR. D E M A I N A U D U C.

*To which is Added,*

## DISSERTATIONS

On the Dropsy; Spasms; Epileptic Fits; St. Vitus's Dance;  
Gout; Rheumatism; and Consumption;

WITH UPWARDS OF

One Hundred Cures and Cases.

ALSO,

Advice to those who Visit the Sick, with Recipes to  
prevent Infection.

## A DEFINITION OF

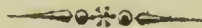
Sympathy; Antipathy; the Effects of the Imagination on  
Pregnant Women; Nature; History;

AND ON

The Resurrection of the Body.

BY GEORGE WINTER, M. D.

MEMBER OF THE LYCEUM MEDICAL SOCIETY, LONDON,  
AND AUTHOR OF THE ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.



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# UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

Washington, D. C.

## REPORT

OF THE

Geological Survey

FOR THE YEAR 1881

BY

JOHN W. COVILLE, Chief of the Survey

WASHINGTON

1882

Published by the Government Printing Office

under authority of Act of March 3, 1879

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of the 41st Congress, 1st Session

1869

Price, 10 cents

TO

THOMAS EVANS, Esq.

*LLANGATTOCK, MONMOUTHSHIRE;*

SENIOR MAGISTRATE of that COUNTY.

Whose Knowledge of the Law, and inflexible Integrity, are  
combin'd with the most disinterested Impartiality.

Whose Zealous Patriotism to his KING and his COUNTRY,  
is fully exemplified by his general Conduct.

Whose conspicuous Virtues, and most exemplary Actions

THROUGH LIFE ;

CONSTITUTE THE SPLENDID PATTERN,

WORTHY

OF BEING IMITATED BY MANKIND.

*THE FOLLOWING WORK,*

IS,

*RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED*

By His very Humble Servant, and

most Affectionate Brother-in-Law

GEORGE WINTER.

BRISTOL, MAY, 1801.



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## ERRATA.

*Page—Line—Read*

57----1st---Chorea.

95----17----my absence from home about  
a month.

122----13----advice to be obliterated.

175-----2----Instinct.

178-----8----third word, *read* lazy.

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## OMISSIONS,

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## OMISSIONS,

which ought to have been inserted as under,  
viz.

*After the 8th line in page 58, read* Mental diseases sometimes arise from spasmodic affections, of which I have known two instances; one of whom I cured about 6 years ago, and continues well.

*After blood in the 11th line page 106, read* when the corpulent are inclined to reduce their corpulency; walking, ringing a dumb bell, or any other exercise whereby the whole muscular and nervous systems can be fully exercised, is more beneficial than riding.— But riding on horseback is most salubrious for those of thin habits of bodies; for the reason inserted in the preceeding pages, &c.

*Page*



*Page 145 line the 4th after bat, read that I might be indulged with a full view of his countenance, by which I might be enabled to discover his disease.*



1841  
The first of the year  
was a very dry one  
and the crops were  
very poor.  
The weather was  
very hot and dry  
and the crops were  
very poor.



---

## INTRODUCTION.

**I**N the year 1778, the Author's very bad state of health induced him to become a pupil to a Professor of *Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Agriculture*; the Instructions he received were so pleasing, that he procured a chemical apparatus, and at his convenient hours has practised Chemistry ever since.

The Author felt the strongest propensity for Medical Studies; soon after he became a perpetual Student to two of the most eminent Professors (Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians,) in all the different Sciences relative to Physic and Chemistry; at the same time he became a Student to one

B

of

of the most celebrated Anatomists in London, for an acquirement of the knowledge of the structure of the human frame. Those regular instructions in the different Medical Sciences were then attended to, *merely for the benefit of the Author's own health*, which he deemed much more valuable than any property he possibly could possess. Soon after, he commenced the practice of physic on himself, his servants, and poor people in his neighbourhood, and for upwards of twelve years past, has appropriated certain hours three days in the week to attend to poor people, &c. Those who could afford to purchase medicines, he prescribed for, but to poor people who could not afford, to such he gave medicines. From the number of patients attending, his house frequently appeared more like a hospital, than a private dwelling-house, and the great practice that he has had, in the course of seventeen years, in addition to his regular medical instructions, enabled him to effect the cures herein inserted, (which are  
only

only a very small part of what he has performed.) But the limits of this work will not permit his inserting the particular modes of treatments and different formules, which *for the present* he is obliged to postpone to a future period. The Author's hours of study have generally been from five or six, to seven or eight o'clock in the morning, and from nine or ten, to twelve and one o'clock at night. The Author's thirst after knowledge being never satiated, he had the curiosity of even learning that science called Animal Magnetism. The cures transcribed into this work, are for the purpose of informing the reader, that the Author could not cure, *even*, one of those patients by Animal Magnetism, but that such cures were effected by the powers of medicines.

Medicines in the hands of the ignorant, or smatterers in the knowledge thereof, have too often proved similar to a keen edged tool having cut a muscle or tendon, which

cannot be repaired. Hence, Medicine ought to be exhibited *only* by the well-instructed and experienced practitioner; agreeably to the disease, age, and constitution, which vary extremely, and ought to be most particularly attended to. The first step for removing a disease, is to know its original cause, and to attend strictly to the effects of the Medicines exhibited, for no *one* method of cure whatever, will at all times prove effectual, but the course must be altered according to the difference of age and constitution.

“The field is large in which we run our career; nor are the innumerable evils, with which we are daily surrounded, to be remedied by any one method. The two great pillars of Medicine are experience and reason; and he that has no confidence in the latter, at least bids the fairer towards relieving the sick, in proportion to his stock of the former. But yet the business of our  
pro-

profession requires the joint assistance of both; because a rational theory will teach a man to apply his experimental knowledge to the various cases that occur."—*Mead.*





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HISTORY OF

*ANIMAL MAGNETISM.*

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“**P**ARACELSUS Arecolus Philippus Theophrastus Bombastus de Hohenheim is to be regarded as the inventor of the magnetical system. He was born at a village near Zurich in Switzerland, in 1493, and died in 1541. His profession was that of a physician, and he obtained great reputation by the use of mercury and opium, medicines that were unknown, or not employed by the physicians of those times. Van Helmont was the immediate successor of Paracelsus in the pursuit of the magnetical science, and wrote an express treatise, *De Magnetica Vulnerum Curatione*. All the other persons  
enume-

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enumerated, lived in the seventeenth century. The principal authors were Paracelsus, Van Helmont, Goclenius, Burgravius, Libavius, Wirdig, Maxwell, Santanelli, Tentzel, Kircher and Borel.

It is therefore certain, that the assertions of M. Mesmer, which are represented by him as principles of his own, do not belong to him; and that this theory, in the room of being an attractive novelty, is an ancient system, abandoned by the learned near a century ago. The subject of animal magnetism excited the extremest attention in France, and had for years filled their Journals and Mercuries, and had employed some of their best pens and their brightest wits. By some it had been applauded as the greatest of philosophical discoveries; and by others decried as the juggle of an unprincipled impostor.

M. Mesmer, who pretended to be the inventor of the animal magnetism, was a Ger-

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man physician. The first thing by which he distinguished himself, appears to have been the publication of a Dissertation upon the Influence of the Stars on the Human Body, printed at Vienna 1766, and publicly defended by him as a thesis in that university. In 1774 father Hehl, a German philosopher, strongly recommended the use of the loadstone in the art of medicine. M. Mesmer became very early a convert to the principles of this writer, and actually carried them into practice with distinguished success. In the midst however of his attention to the utility of the loadstone, he was led to the adoption of a new set of principles, which he conceived to be much more general in their application and importance. In conformity to these principles he laid aside the use of the loadstone, and proceeded with his cures in the method which he afterwards published to the world. This apostacy involved him in a quarrel with father Hehl and the celebrated Ingenhouz, by whom he had formerly been patro-



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patronized; and as their credit in Vienna was extremely high, and their exertions against him indefatigable, his system almost immediately sunk into general disrepute. To parry their opposition he appealed in 1776 to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Here however his principles were rejected as “destitute of foundation and unworthy the smallest attention.” Undismayed by these important miscarriages, he made a progress through several towns of Germany, still practising the methods of the animal magnetism, and from time to time publishing an account of the cures he effected, which did not fail to be followed by a detection from his enemies. In the mean time, resolved, as it should seem, if possible not to deprive his country of the benefits of so valuable a discovery, he returned a second time to Vienna, and made another essay with no greater success than the former. Decided in his conduct by these uninterrupted defeats, he left Germany and arrived at Paris in the begin-

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ning of the year 1778, where he met with greater success than elsewhere.

M. Mesmer was from the first desirous of submitting his system to the examination of the faculty of medicine ; but he would not submit to a regular and authentic committee appointed for that purpose, apprehensive as he said of the baleful effects of the spirit of society. This exception occasioned a misunderstanding between him and the faculty, and the examination was never made.

In the mean time the new system was by no means destitute of enemies. Some of the first pens in France were drawn to oppose it, and among others that of M. Thouret, regent-physician of the faculty. At length it was thought to deserve the attention of government, and a committee, partly physicians, and partly members of the royal academy of sciences, with doctor Benjamin Franklin at their head, were appointed to examine it. M. Mesmer refused to have any communication

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cation with these gentlemen; but M. Deflon, the most considerable of his pupils, consented to disclose to them his principles, and assist them in their inquiries.

The commissioners having convinced themselves, that the animal magnetic fluid is capable of being perceived by none of our senses, and had no action either upon themselves or upon the subjects of their several experiments; being assured, that the touches and compressions employed in its application rarely occasioned favourable changes in the animal œconomy, and that the impressions thus made are always hurtful to the imagination; in fine, having demonstrated by decisive experiments, that the imagination without the magnetism produces convulsions, and that the magnetism without the imagination produces nothing; they concluded with an unanimous voice respecting the existence and the utility of the magnetism, that the existence of the fluid is absolutely destitute

tude of proof, that the fluid having no existence can consequently have no use, that the violent symptoms observed in the public process are to be ascribed to the compression, to the imagination called into action, and to that propensity to mechanical imitation, which leads us in spite of ourselves to the repetition of what strikes our senses. And at the same time they think themselves obliged to add as an important observation, that the compressions and the repeated action of the imagination employed in producing the crises may be hurtful, that the sight of these crises is not less dangerous on account of that imitation which nature seems to have imposed upon us as a law, and that of consequence every public process, in which the means of the animal magnetism shall be employed, cannot fail in the end of producing the most pernicious effects.

The



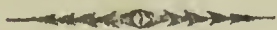
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The Names of the Commissioners.

Paris, the 11th day of August, 1784.

(Signed)	B. FRANKLIN,
	MAJAUULT,
	LE ROY,
	SALLIN,
	BAILLY,
	D'ARCET,
	DE BORY,
	GUILLOTIN,
	LAVOISIER."

*Reports of Dr. Franklin, and the Commissioners.*



In the year 1788, Dr. De Mainauduc arrived at Bristol, where he delivered lectures on animal magnetism, and was reported to have cured diseased persons, even without the aid of medicines, and of his having the power of treating and curing diseased persons at a distance; all which appeared

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peared to me to be very marvellous indeed, and ridiculous in the greatest extreme. As I had acquired the knowledge of physic by regular instructions and practice, I deemed such reports to be only the result of enthusiastic ideas, cherished and propagated by a few deluded individuals, stimulated from motives to serve some private particular purposes; accordingly, I treated such reports and the science with the greatest inexplicable contempt, to every person, and at every place where the science was mentioned: however, after many sollicitations, I was prevailed upon to attend the Doctor's treatments, which I must confess appeared to me rather extraordinary. On looking over the list of Students that had been, or then were under the Doctor's tuition, it appeared that there was 1 Duke,--1 Dutchess,--1 Marchioness,--2 Countesses,--1 Earl,--1 Lord,--3 Ladies,--1 Bishop,--5 Right Honourable Gentlemen and Ladies,--2 Baronets,--7 Members of Parliament,--1 Clergy-

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Clergyman,---2 Physicians,---7 Surgeons,  
exclusive of 92 Gentlemen and Ladies of  
respectability, in the whole 127.

Naturally fond of study, and my thirst  
after knowledge being insatiable, I also was  
allured to do myself the honour of adding my  
name to the list; and to investigate this  
very extraordinary Science: and according  
to the general terms, I paid 25 Guineas to  
the Doctor, and 5 Guineas for the use of  
the room; I also signed a bond for 10,000*l.*  
and took an affidavit, that I would not  
discover the secrets of the Science *during the*  
*Doctor's natural life.*

I procured a paper book, &c. for the  
purpose of taking notes, as usual when  
attending lectures; to which the Dr. ob-  
jected; assigning it as a reason, that such  
notes might be lost, and by that means the  
science, or at least part of it might be  
disclosed; to which regulation I was obli-  
ged to comply. But however, as soon as  
each

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each lecture was finished, I immediately retired, and entered minutes of such particulars as I then deemed to be most worthy of attention. In the year 1789, Dr. De Mainauduc repeated his course of lectures, with additions, which I also regularly attended. Hence, had an opportunity of correcting and adding such information, as I had before omitted, passing over such parts as appeared to me to be superfluous. M. Deslon was a pupil of Mesmer's at Paris, De Mainauduc was a pupil of Deslon's. In the year 1785, Dr. De Mainauduc published his proposals to the *Ladies*, for establishing a Hygicene society, or society of health, to be incorporated with that already established at Paris. Dr. De Mainauduc was a man-midwife, which may account for his addressing the Ladies on the subject of this *becoming fashionable practice*; and that when twenty Ladies should subscribe 15 guineas each, the day should be appointed for the first meeting at his house. The Doctor had such success that he rose his price to 25 guineas



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guineas for one course, and 50 guineas to perpetual Students. The original theory of Mesmer's, was now laid aside. Dr. De Mainauduc proceeded further into the science, and added dignity to the Art; for Mesmer's method appeared to be superstitious juggling in material things. Such was the credulity of mankind, that amazing numbers, myself included, were allured to practise this new science, and attempt to effect cures which could not be performed; attempts by silly ridiculous gestures in putting people to sleep, who did not want an opiate; attempts to raise up hands off tables, and other useless actions (which I did not perform) were so extremely wanton and absurd as most justly to merit censure. However, Magnetisers increased in a most incredible manner. Mesmer had taught his art to upwards of 300 pupils; Deslon instructed so many hundreds, by which it was said he had cleared 100,000*l*. Holloway, by his lectures at 5 guineas each pupil, is said to

C

have

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have realised 2,000l. Miss Prescott, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. Louthembourg, Mr. Parker, and Dr. Yeldal, were deemed to be (next to Dr. De Mainauduc) the most famous practitioners and most disinterested, in treating objects who could not reward them for their labours.

In the year 1790, I deem animal magnetism to have been at its height: it was credibly reported that 3,000 persons, have attended at one time, to get admission at Mr. Louthembourg's, at Hammersmith; and that some persons sold their tickets for, from One, to Three guineas each.

PRIN-

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*PRINCIPLES OF THE SCIENCE,*

AS DELIVERED BY

DR. DE MAINAUDUC.

---

THE earth is a globe furrounded by its atmosphere; it is composed of fluids and solids. That solids may by heat be converted into fluids, and that fluids may by cold be rendered solid, is well known. We will suppose that the earth was solid, and composed of very minute particles of matter, of three different sorts, viz. earth, metals and ice: the component parts of the earth and atmosphere, are most wonderfully arranged in strata, which evidently appear in the sides of land on the sea-coasts, and by digging deep pits; also clouds in the atmosphere, passing at the same time in contrary directions. If the earth and atmosphere had continued in

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a solid state, there would have been no fluidity, for fluidity and heat are essentially necessary to promote vegetation, for without heat, those atoms could not have been separated from each other, and which would have continued in a contracted state by the cold, and this, heat only could possibly effect. Heat is produced by action and re-action; as it is increased, the degree of heat is augmented, by which the atoms of the heated substances are destroyed and separated from each other, generating fire, flame and light; but the cessation of action and re-action, again produces cold and solidity.

Boats employed in the whale fishery, are set on fire by the running out of the lines, which is fixed to the harpoon. The natives of India and other countries, produce fire by rubbing two pieces of wood against each other. Flints and steel generate luminous globes of fire. Carriage wheels take fire, when the axle trees are not sufficiently greased to prevent friction, &c. &c. This



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This globe with others, such as the sun, moon and stars, all of various sizes, are placed by the Almighty Creator, in a boundless expanse of atoms, all which are in motion, and employed in their respective departments. And it is not improbable, but this globe which we inhabit, may be a luminary to the inhabitants of other globes in the firmament. Whilst our globe possesses a free circulation, action and re-action is employed in producing heat, for the preservation of fluidity and circulation, without which, vegetation must inevitably cease; vegetables grow, and animals feed thereon.

Concluding that the earth became first fluid by action, re-action and heat, we conceive that the external limits of our atmosphere, are the bounds of the earth; that the atmosphere is composed of atoms, similar in their natures to the earth, but infinitely more minute and delicate; the earthy atoms are attracted by the heat of the sun, float in the

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atmosphere till storms of rain or condensed vapours deposit them on the earth, for the wonderful purpose of vegetation. Those atoms are at all times in motion, that from their situation *particularly*, such as floating over low marshy lands, which are generally impure, as consisting of animalculæ, generated on, or near stagnated waters, which are inhaled by those who reside in such low situations, hence, become heterogeneous to the constitution, and occasion agues, fevers &c. thus circumstanced, storms of rain become extremely serviceable, for the dispersion or purifying of such heterogeneous atmosphere. The general atmosphere is that medium in which human animal beings and vegetables grow; all which are assemblages of those very atoms which constitute the earth and its atmosphere, and are not bodies composed of any other materials placed in that medium, excepting such bodies as are altered in their qualities by action, re-action and heat, and when mouldered into forms. *A regular attachment-*

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*tachment universally exists between all particles of a similar nature throughout the whole universe. The mass of atoms which composes our globe or the earth, atmosphere, and inhabitants, levels all distinctions amongst them, and fully confirms, that an universal connection does subsist between every particle and mass of particles contained within the bounds of that earth and its atmosphere, whether they are conceived to be under the appellation of men, beasts, birds, fish, trees, or vegetables of any species; which are all particles of the same original mass, and are all employed in regular rotation, in the work of forming, nourishing, decomposing, and of again resuscitating such composed bodies. The general connection of atoms, are not destroyed by the accumulation of such atoms into masses, but they retain the power of producing impressions on each other, or of affecting similar atoms. All forms composed in and of any medium of particles, must be influenced by whatever affects that medium or sets it in motion: for instance, take a quantity of*

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sand, drop into different parts of it any gummy solution, each of these drops will accumulate a number of the grains into forms of various shapes, being an assemblage of atoms into forms, which being in contact with each other, if one of the grains be put in motion, it will strike those which surround it, which will affect the next, and the whole mass, must accordingly become affected.

Water, is also composed of detached atoms, and the fish it contains, are accumulated masses of atoms, generated from the particles of that water. This water being agitated, most undoubtedly affect the fish, similar to thunder disturbing, and causing eels to quit their original residence, in quest of better security, which is a circumstance well known to fishermen, and the curious. The most wonderful formation of the human body, is composed of pipes and pores, beyond conception, and formed of particles, between which, the most minute, and extensive

five



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five porosity is admitted ; through which the passage of atoms and fluids of various denominations, circulate in every direction.

By a pore, we are to understand, a space formed between every two solid atoms in the entire vegetating world, by the liquefaction of the atom, which, when solid, filled up that space. Pores were intended by the Divine Creator, to allow, or admit the passage of superfluous fluids from every part of the human body: for the obstruction of pores, must terminate existence.

A bony foundation, formed of particles, limits the size, and constitutes the ground work of his figure which is covered with softer substances, and by them moulded into the most beautiful symmetry. Muscles composed also out of atoms, pull the bones into motion, all which is nourished by fluid atoms, and from the proper aliments admitted into the stomach. The component particles of man as an assemblage of atoms, will  
appear

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appear to be extremely minute indeed. An example of metallic minuteness, will, I conceive, fully convince us of it.

Let one single *grain* of gold be melted in one pound of *silver*; such *grain* will be equally divided in the pound of silver, and if such pound of silver be dissolved in aquæfortis, the 5,760th part of pure gold will be found at the bottom of the solution.

Mercury affords another example. Quick-silver divides so minutely with different substances by trituration, as to become invisible, and will pass through the human pores by friction; part will circulate with the fluids, and pass out again through the pores, will whiten gold held in the mouth, or silver or gold placed in the pockets adjoining to the skin.

Microscopical experiments, from Lewenhock's observations, may give us an idea of the porosity of animal flesh. One square or  
cubic

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cubic inch of solid flesh exhibits two hundred and fifty thousand orifices or blood-vessels, nine millions of vessels called Lymphatics, and three billions two hundred and forty-four millions of vessels, carrying serum only, without red particles; making in all, in that square inch of muscular flesh, three billions two hundred and fifty millions two hundred and fifty thousand orifices of pipes. This unlimited porosity is wisely ordained to afford a free passage in every direction for the atoms of the general atmosphere; without which, the spaces between the atoms must close, and the fluids lose all power of circulation. Hence, action must cease, heat must become destroyed, and fatal decomposition must take place.

By the continual passing of the general atmosphere through the system, it is at all times full of air. Sir Robert Boyle made the following experiments, by which he found,

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found, assisted by the air pump, that, one cubic inch of blood gave thirty-three inches of air ; that chyle and milk contained still a greater quantity : that one inch of fat yielded eighteen inches of air : that bile increased in the exhausted receiver, to ten times its volume, and that saliva swelled to ten times its size.

All bodies, whether animals or vegetables whilst living, are surrounded by their own peculiar atmosphere, at a certain distance from their bodies, which are full of pores ; which atmosphere compose an elastic covering ; part is detached into the general atmosphere, from whence is received back, a regular supply of atoms. It is well known, that flowers, onions, &c. &c. as also animals, and even minerals emit effluvias ; for instance, brimstone emanates through the pores of the body, tarnishes silver in the pockets, and lace on the cloathes : lead proves injurious to painters and plumbers,



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bers, who frequently lose the use of their limbs. Hence, it appears that lead is poisonous, and obstructs the circulation in the human body. Whereas, cooks, butchers, and many other occupations, who live in an atmosphere saturated with nutritious substances, they generally become corpulent, and are healthy. A very great quantity of air, must be continually passing, in and out through the most minute parts of the body, and carry with it into the atmosphere, the useless and malignant particles, which if obstructed, must generate disease. By a proper exertion, that atmosphere surrounding the human body, may, by the volition of the operator, when intended to relieve mankind of disease; be attracted from, or extended to an unlimited distance on any human being, that is known to be a valetudinarian, and the part of the body that is affected; for the porosity of the human body is so great, as to be adapted to receive such emanations, as an experienced practitioner, may  
pru-



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prudently propel into the affected parts of the patient. All animate and inanimate beings are attached to each other by similar atoms in their respective forms, and all these attachments are formed by atmospherical conductors or nerves: for instance, in inanimate substances, place two musical instruments perfectly in unison, one at each end of the room, and whatever is struck on one will be reported by the other. If the key of A be touched on one instrument, the string of A will vibrate on the other; if B be touched on one instrument, the other instrument will also vibrate B, and other similar notes *only* will be answered. Hence, if inanimate beings are so astonishingly affected by each other, how much less wonderful is it, that man, an animate being, (to whom the Creator of the whole universe has given power over every thing that moveth upon the face of the earth) should affect another, when he intends doing good? Sound is found to travel at the rate of a  
quarter

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quarter of a mile in one second ; in thunderstorms, the flash explodes before the clap commences. The flash is conveyed to us at the rate of one hundred and ninety thousand miles in a second, but the thunder-clap moves on at the rate of thirteen miles in a minute.

The velocity of a ball, shot off from a cannon, is at the rate of three miles in one second ; but the light of the burning powder is conveyed at the rate of one hundred and ninety thousand miles in one second.

The atmospherical nerves of sound are part of the auditory nerves of hearing in man.

The atmospherical nerves of light form the optic nerves of man and every animate being in the universe. Mr. Boyle informs, that a gentleman confined in a dungeon where there was no light, began to discover  
light



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light in a few weeks after his confinement, which gradually increased so much, as to see rats run about. Many other persons are recorded, for seeing and reading in the darkest nights, and that a man at Pisa could see well in the darkest nights, but very obscurely by day.

Animal magnetism, has for its particular principles, attention, intention and volition. Attention, totally to abstract the thoughts from every other idea whatever, than that of attending to the diseased part of the patient: Intention and volition, are earnest desires to remove the disease, by a constant intention within you of doing good; by a vigorous exertion and the amazing powers of sympathy, great operations may be effected; which is produced by the incorporation of the atmospheres, as each body has an atmosphere around it, they have a stronger power over each other, and the more they are combined and exerted, the greater will be



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be their force, and the treatment the more effectual. The mental faculties in men, are great beyond conception. It very frequently happens, that when a person is spoken of, he is near, and soon appears, and when you think on an absent person, it frequently happens, that such person is thinking on you; such is the astonishing power of sympathy.

By the term treating, is meant a process made use of by the operator to remove obstructions; to restore the natural action and re-action in any part of the body, and to assist nature by imitating and re-establishing her own laws, when she is become inadequate to the task. The pores or vessels being stopped, the fluids and general atmosphere are prevented, a free circulation through the affected part, hence, this state of inaction, occasioned by obstruction, if not removed, is a leading step to complete decomposition.

Let it be remembered, that the fluids and solids of the human body continually send  
D forth

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forth emanations and atoms, all which are subject to volition; and by a steady vigorous exertion thereof, the well experienced operator is empowered to propel the particles emanated from the operator's own body, and force them against and into the diseased part of the patient, and at any distance.

It is evident to all medical men particularly, that recent cases, are much sooner removed and cured, than those of long standing, which require, frequent long and judicious treatment. Inexperience, and disturbances, divert the attention, which has been an inducement to adopt some mode of action, for the purpose of strictly adhering to the subject we treat, hence, our hands are generally employed in the act of treating, by which our attention becomes more firmly fixed, contributes to support this salutary influence, and render it irresistably powerful, so long only, as we persist in vigorous exertions, by combining the most steady attention, and  
regular

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regular intention to the most active volition, and by concentrating the whole soul on the part afflicted, then the general laws of action and re-action will obey, and sooner or later, according to the nature of the obstruction, the wished for purpose will be effected.

All forms send forth atoms.

Atoms, indicate the source of the disease.

Atoms, are repelled and attracted by volition.

Atoms, produce sensations when attracted.

Atoms, vigorously propelled against obstructions remove them.

Atoms, are emanated from solids and fluids.

Volition is the spirit, that presides over atoms.

Animal nerves, are the instruments of volition.

Atmospherical nerves, are the instruments of sensations,                      Health

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Health re-established is, obstruction removed.

Diseases are simple and complex.

Simple disease is obstruction.

Complex disease is accumulated obstruction.

Treatment is a spiritual process ;

And a motion of the hands, is an indication of attention, intention and volition.

The nerves are the medium of sensibility ; in some subjects they are weak and lax, in others, they are strong and elastic. When the body labours under disease of any kind, the nervous system must be affected, and the symptoms are aggravated in subjects whose nerves are inelastic. When relaxed nerves have lost their tone, or contractile powers beyond the possibility of re-instatement, in such case, they neither re-act nor resist, the formation of obstructions. Sometimes the nerves are so affected as to curl up, and the muscles



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muscles to which they are connected are contracted and pulled out of their natural attitudes, which is termed spasm, and a greater degree of contraction bears the name of convulsion. The pores are avenues to every part of the body, and no internal part is destitute of nerves. To produce salutary effects, the suggestion must be really *pure and moral*, and the greatest attention must be earnestly fixed on the patient's disease, which when discovered, we must direct our whole attention thereto; hence, our emanations will by means of the atmospherical conductors, pursue their course as directed.

Human bodies in various respects, resemble sponges, and are adapted to receive such emanations. When two human bodies are situated within each others atmosphere, the emanations and atmospherical atoms of each, will be blended together, and received into each others pores.



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The particles emitted from diseased persons, are too minute to be discovered by the naked eye; yet, the person who receives them soon becomes sensible of their effects, which the practitioner must immediately repel.

To discover a patients disease (without being informed thereof) by examination, the examiner should stand or sit in the most easy position, opposite to the body of the examined, and present the backs of his hands, bent a little inwards; he must steadily and most vigorously command the emanations and atmosphere, attracted from that particular part, and attend to the impressions produced thereon,--beginning with the head, and treating the body regularly to the feet. Recourse must be had to the particles which proceed from the examined person, for those particles are so immediately subject to the influence of combined spiritual volition, that they sometimes become mixed with the universal

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verfal medium, give way to our exertions, to purfue the courfe we direct them, and continue unaltered, whilft we exert our influence over them.

Thofe emanating particles, are the inftruments for conveying impreffions, which may be attracted, repelled, or directed by the combined power of vigorous unremitted exertion, attention, intention and volition. The moft fteady and fixed attention is neceffary for difcovering the difeafe, as the leaft inattention will entirely counteract the examination and render it impoffible to acquire a perfect knowledge of the difeafe. All other ideas muft be detached from the examiner's thoughts, excepting the object attended to.

The examiner fhould be extremely deliberate in giving his opinion, and fhould repeatedly examine the fame part, and not decide till he has experienced the fenfations to be fimilar after feveral trials, Philofophers have compared the human body to an electri-

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cal machine, the arms are supposed to be the conductors, the fingers the pointers, which any person may experience by trying. Point the fingers of either hand towards the patients heart, for some time ; and you will sensibly perceive the effects of electricity on the invalid's body ; but more particularly attend to the diseased part, for instance, if your patients arm or any other part of the body is affected with a rheumatic pain, which is only an obstructed circulation of the animal fluids ; to remove that obstruction, let your whole attention, intention and volition, be earnestly fixed on the diseased part ; supposing that your patients arm is under the pressure of your hand, rub it down, even to the tops of the fingers, to cause a general circulation of the arm. Continue this motion in your own imagination, by very gently moving your hand, which is only for the purpose of keeping your attention fixed, and which you may do without exposure, by putting your hand into your pocket, or under a table,

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a table, or in any manner, so that the motion thereof may not appear ridiculous.

To be successful in your treatments, let your mind be entirely abstracted from every other idea whatever excepting the subject you treat.

*Secondly.* Let your mind be filled with *sincere affection and benevolence*, and let all the *energy* of your soul be fixed on the relief of your patient.

*Thirdly.* Let there be a constant *intention* impressed upon your mind ; be earnestly desirous to remove your patient's disease, and generally success will follow.

In whatever case you operate, have a proper confidence and do not be discouraged ; should your expectations be disappointed at the first treatment. Perseverance is essentially necessary ; it is practice with the instructions given that will make the  
operator



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operator perfect in the Science. The more nervous and weak the constitution, the sooner will be the operator's effect produced.

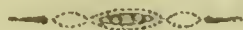
Those are the principles of Dr. De Mainauduc's lectures; however plausible they may appear, I have not been able to succeed in my expectations. I have kept a register of upwards of one hundred cures, which I could not effect by animal magnetism, but were performed by medicines.



DROPSY.



## D R O P S Y.



**T**HE *Dropsy* is a preternatural collection of watery humours, or an excess of serosities in any part of the body. There are several species of dropsy.

*Leucophlegmatia* or *Anasarca*, is that species when the accumulated lymph stagnates in the cellular system; there is a soft inelastic swelling or intumescence of part or the whole body: Sometimes by long standing and neglect, I have observed that the abdomen became so hardened and inelastic to the strongest compression, which admitted of no impression.

*Ascites,*

*Ascites*, when the water is collected in the cavity of the abdomen, or when the water is extravasated between the tendons of the transversal muscles of the abdomen, and the peritoneum.

*Tympanites*, is a flatulent tumor or swelling of the abdomen, very hard, equable and permanent, whereby the skin is stretched so tight, when struck it gives a sound like that of a drum.

*Hydrocephalus*, is a preternatural distention of the head, to an uncommon size, by a stagnation and extravasation of the lymph, which when collected within side of the bones of the cranium, the hydrocephalus is then termed internal; (and which is seldom to be met with, but in infants,) as it is external, when retained between the common integuments and the cranium.

*Hydrocele*, is a dropsy, or collection of water in the Scrotum, which sometimes grows  
very

very large, without pain, but exceeding troublesome to the patient.

*Hydrops Uteri*, or dropsy of the womb, Dr. Mead observed, "that there is no species of dropsy worse than that of the Ovaries in women. For these organs first grow Schirrous, then they are inflamed, and at length gangrened; they likewise swell to a vast size, being gradually stretched by the juices issuing out of their bursted lymphatics, which are very numerous. Hence, this disease is very seldom cured."

*Hydrops pectoris* or *hydrothorax*, dropsy of the breast. This disease shews itself by a dyspnœa, pallid countenance, œdematous swelling of the feet, small quantity of urine, difficulty of lying down, sudden and spontaneous rousing from sleep, with palpitation of the heart, and water fluctuating in the chest.

*Causes.*—The Dropsy often times arises from drinking cold water, or very weak liquors,

liquors, particularly when the body is heated by violent exercise, or from drinking strong spirituous liquors. It is a notorious observation, that whoever drinks much, and does not discharge urine in proportion, may expect to encounter with a dropsy ere he dies; and that whoever attempts the cure of that disease without diuretic medicines is by no means properly equipped for his profession. The want of proper exercise is frequently the cause of the dropsy. It is sometimes occasioned by very poor living, such as unwholesome food, and the use of vegetables that do not produce nourishment, also obstructed perspiration and circulation, that generate an excess of serosities, which are generally accumulated in the reticular or cellular membranes. It sometimes proceeds from excessive evacuations, such as drastic purges too frequently repeated, and particularly, too copious bleedings. It is frequently owing to an hereditary disposition. When application is made in *time* to an  
experi-



experienced physician, the dropsy may be easily and effectually cured.

The following are a few of the many dropfical cases which I have cured in the course of my practice.

*Miss Elizabeth Warden*, at *Miss Page's*, milliner, in High-street, Bristol, aged 23, had been ill of a dropfical habit of body upwards of 2 years. On the 12th of June, 1791, she put herself under my care, when she was afflicted with the dropsy (*anasarca*) &c. within 3 months, I perfectly cured her. —No relapse.

*Isabella Curtis*, aged about 40, Seamstress, Lamb-street, near College-green, Bristol, her disease the dropsy, (*ascites*) had been ill upwards of 4 years, had taken great quantities of medicines, without effect, on the 24th of August, 1791, she applied to me, and on the 29th of November following, came to return thanks, being cured.

Mrs.



*Mrs.* aged 38, wife of *Mr. Henry Harding*, school-master, St. George's, near the new church, Kingfwood, Gloucestershire; applied to me on the 22d of May, 1793, dropsy (*ascites*) palpitation of the heart; a large swelling under the knee, extremely painful; a great defluction from the head, of a very fetid smell.—On the 1st of September following, came to return thanks, being perfectly cured.

*Ann*, aged 33, wife of *Thomas Cary*, ship-joyner, No. 19, Frog-Lane, Bristol; applied to me on the 12th of June, 1794, a dropsy (*Leucophlegmatia*,) 6 years, had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually.—On Sept. 3d following, returned thanks, cured.—No relapse, and was perfectly well two months ago.

*Mariah*, aged 19, daughter of *Mrs. Margaret Price*, Boar's-head yard, near College-Green, Bristol; violent spasms in her side, palpitation

palpitation of the heart, very costive, &c. dropsy (*ascites*) had commenced; applied to me on the 22d of December, 1795, had been ill 3 years, not able to do any work; on the 23d of February following, returned thanks, perfectly cured.

*Recent cases and cures.*—*Mrs. Burd*, a widow lady, aged upwards of 60, now living at No. 8, Stoke's-Croft, Bristol; sent for me on Saturday night the 3d of June, 1799, her disease the dropsy (*ascites*) and gout; her gouty pains were so extremely excruciating, that I could clearly hear her groans at the bottom of the stairs ascending to her room. These parts of both feet, from the articulations containing the tendons of the extensors of the toes, were extremely enflamed and swelled; her countenance pallid, loss of appetite and of sleep. The lady's legs and ancles were also greatly swelled and pitted, her body was greatly extended by the water therein contained, and as I conceived that one dis-

ease at one time was fully sufficient for a patient to be informed of: Hence, I first attended to the gout; the medicines that she took gave her ease, (agreeably to what I informed her) within three hours after being taken. On the Monday following I attended the lady, who was perfectly free from pains and able to walk a little. Finding her pains alleviated so well, I then ventured to inform her of her other disease, the *dropsy*, at which she startled; however I had taken care to provide the proper medicines, and gave the necessary directions for taking them: within one month after I perfectly cured her of both diseases, and at this time she enjoys an excellent state of health, has a florid complexion, and is as alert as any young lady at the age of 16.

*Mrs. Freeman*, a widow, aged about 32, at *Mrs. Sheppard's*, Dighton-street, Bristol, applied to me on the 16th July, 1799, her disease a dropsy (*ascites*) had been ill upwards of  
of

of 3 years, and had taken many medicines, she soon found great benefit from the medicines I prescribed, but in less than 3 weeks after she applied, she was sent for to her mother, who lived at Shrewsbury, lay dangerously ill; she took a small quantity of medicine with her, which she found great benefit from, but omitted sending for more.—On the 7th of April last, 1800, she returned to Bristol and again applied to me, when her abdomen was distended to a most enormous size, and so hard that the strongest compression could not make the least impression; her legs and feet were swelled and pitted: she also had the hemorrhoids, which with the swelling in her legs and feet I removed in the course of about a month, but could not reduce the size of her body nor remove the hardness. Although I had attended innumerable surgical operations, I could never use the knife myself, therefore declined tapping her; in consequence, she applied to a surgeon, the most eminent in his profession,



possessed of the greatest humanity, and who took every method to alleviate her pain.—On Monday the 30th of June she was tapped between nine and ten quarts of a viscid, brownish coloured matter was discharged. On Thursday the 10th of July, she was again tapped, when 6 quarts was drawn off. On Saturday the 2d of August, she bursted, the quantity of viscid humour was very great. And on the Monday following, she died. Hence, she fell a victim to her own imprudence, in discontinuing the medicines she had found such benefit from, for the purpose of attending her sick mother, which must be acknowledged was extremely commendable; yet, there was a duty she ought to have attended to, that of re-establishing her own health.

*Miss S. W.* aged 17, of St. Augustine's Parish, Bristol; application was made to me on the 5th of April last, (1800,) her disease the dropsy, (*ascites*) occasioned from drinking

ing cold water, the first symptoms appeared about 13 months preceeding. Within 3 months I cured her, and she is now perfectly well.



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## SPASMODIC AFFECTIONS.

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*SPASMODIC affections*, from the most attentive observations, I have experienced, that spasmodic affections are of different species, and arise from different causes. When a muscle becomes contracted, I deem it to be owing to the want of a sufficient quantity of animal fluid and vital heat to feed and nourish the muscular system, hence, *lock'd-jaws*, and what is generally called *cramp* in the legs and thighs originate.

*Spasms*, or *cramp* in the stomach, sometimes arise from a viscid humour or phlegm being generated there, by eating some species of vegetables, such as waxy potatoes,  
carrots,

carrots, mushrooms, greens, and other sorts produced in the vegetable kingdom; high seasoned and hard salted meats which do not nourish the constitution, but often remain a long time, particularly in cold stomachs; hence are converted into a viscid mucus, which often times becomes a nidus for worms that frequently feed upon the coats of the stomach, when they cannot be otherwise nourished. Hence, I would recommend the best fresh animal food dressed in the plainest manner, with its own gravy freed from the fat, which I deem to be the quintessence of the meat; and such vegetables *only* as are the easiest of digestion, which the stomach will discover; as the constitution is the grand dictator, and by which we ought to be governed.

*Spasms* also, may sometimes arise from a viscid mucus obstructing the junction of the bile with the chyle in the duodenum, hence the bile produces jaundice. Sometimes the



bile is forced through the pylorus into the stomach, and discharged at the mouth, but 'till such obstructions are removed, spasms or pains will continue.

*Spasms*, sometimes arise from drinking tea or diluting liquors too hot, or from an excessive use of spirituous liquors, all which tend to attenuate and dissipate that fine animal fluid, of which the nervous and muscular systems are robbed of that food intended for their nourishment and support; hence, from the want thereof the nervous system becomes relaxed and debilitated, and I conceive that the muscular system becomes contracted, similar to a strip of leather, which when deprived of its oleagenous particles, becomes contracted and shrivelled.

*Spasms* and *palpitations* of the heart, are very frequently produced by frights and vexations. The patients I have had of that description are extremely numerous indeed; frights producing spasms also produce convulsions,

vulsions, epileptic fits and *chored sancti viti* or St. Vitus's dance. The first year after I had attended my first anatomical instructions, and when I resided in the country, I shot a crow, and only broke its wing which I divided at the articulation of the pinion, I lodged it in a small room, with barley, water and earth, it eat but very little. Sometimes once, sometimes twice a day I went into the room and harrassed it without touching ; it died at the expiration of about 7 days. I dissected, and examined its intestines in the most minute manner I possibly could, but discovered nothing particular 'till I opened the heart, where I found in the ventricle a worm of a blackish colour, about the size and make of a very small grain of wheat.— Worms in the heart are oftentimes the cause of sudden deaths. *Sphererius* informs us that a *Florentine* gentleman discoursing one day with a stranger in the Duke of *Tuscany's* palace, fell down dead on a sudden, his body was opened on suspicion of being poisoned ;  
on

on dissecting the heart, a living worm was found therein. This case induced me to try the experiment on the crow. Hence, I conceive that fretting and vexations, arising from disappointments or frights, is the cause of that disease similar to the above; and which is frequently said, that such a man died of a broken heart.

*Mrs. Bradley*, aged 64, kept a lodging house in Frogmore-street, Bristol, on the 8th of October, 1791, application was made to me; she had been extremely ill two months, and particularly so for the preceeding fortnight, which confined her to her bed. For the preceeding 23 years, she had a fixed pain in her right side and stomach, which all the medicines she had ever taken did not remove. By the 1st of November following, she was perfectly cured, and had no relapse during two years, when she removed to a distant part of the city.

Extract

Extract of a letter from *I. H. Esq.* Crutched Fryers, London, dated the 7th of December, 1791.

“ I now according to my promise and your kind request, transmit you the case of the young lady I mentioned, when I last had the pleasure to see you.

About thirteen years ago she was first seized with violent spasms in the pit of the stomach, after remaining there a considerable time, it flew to the left side and afterwards to the right. Whenever she has the spasms a violent pain in the back attends it, and she is very sick ; at present the pain is more in the bowels considerably lower than it ever was before, and she is worse in the evening, particularly every third day. Hot rooms very much increase her disorder, all kinds of acids disagree, as do vegetables of every sort except potatoes, all spirits make her worse. Camphored juleps relieve the pain for a short time. Laudanum has been taken in great quantities



quantities without effect. When at Bath she found benefit from the hot Bath, but it weakened her so much she was obliged to leave it off. Flowers of cardamoms have been tried, but without success. She is at present trying mephitic water, joined to all this, she has had the advice of every eminent physician in London and Bath. She is now quite willing to abide by your directions.”—As I did not deem this letter sufficiently explicit, I transmitted about twenty interrogatories to *Mr. H.* which were delivered to the *Lady Miss E. T.* who sent me a most explicit answer; the moment I read her letter I understood her case perfectly well; and informed her that if she would strictly follow my directions, I had no doubt of being able to effect a cure in about eleven or twelve months. *Miss T.* began taking the medicines sent, on the 22d of December, 1791. And I cured her within 6 months.

Extract from her letter dated London, April 12, 1792. “I think it is now about the  
time

time you were so obliging to desire to hear from me, I have taken the medicines as you directed; and have the pleasure to inform you that I am better than *ever*. Please God I keep well through this month, which has always been the most trying to my constitution, I shall believe myself perfectly cured."

Extract from another letter dated London, June 13, 1792. "It is *impossible* for me to express how greatly I feel myself indebted to you for the *wonderful* re-establishment of health, I may at present with safety say I am possessed of. The months of April and May are now over; two months which for twelve years past, have been particularly melancholy to me, but this last spring, with attending strictly to your prescription, I have thank God, overcome the relapse with which I was as usual threatened. I have for above a fortnight been *perfectly* free from pain, and am so surprisingly stronger, that I can walk a mile and a half without the least inconvenience,

when

when formerly a quarter of a miles' walk would have put me in agonies; in short I think myself completely blessed: and the comfort I enjoy is evident to all my friends, for I have the pleasure to hear all my acquaintance say, who, or what miraculous person has restored you to so much happiness? why you look as chearful, and different as it is possible. Indeed, with a grateful heart I readily acknowledge the kind person to whose benevolence and indefatigable endeavours through the grace of Providence, I am as it were created a new creature.

*E. T."*

Extract of another letter from *Miss T.* dated London, Feb. 4, 1793, being eight months after the preceeding.

“ Enjoying at present a *perfect* re-establishment of health, I should think myself very undeserving the *great* blessing I have received if I were to let you be unacquainted with the good intelligence, from whose invaluable

valuable advice and benevolence, by the Almighty's providence I have been so miraculously restored. When first you did me the favor to study my case, I must own I thought all your kind endeavours would be in vain, to regain my long lost health, or *even* to have moderated the complaint. I judged indeed, from what you will allow I had sufficient cause; the series of disappointments I had met with from all medical powers. *Such* a recovery therefore as I now experience seems a double proportion of happiness conferred upon me.

*E. T."*

*Miss T.* was perfectly well on the 7th of September, 1799.

*Mrs. J. T.* aged 30, lived with *Richard Bright*, Esq. Bristol, applyed to me on the 9th of July, 1792, had been ill 11 months, a violent fixed pain in the stomach and back, a swelling on her abdomen about the size of a goose's egg, which dispersed when lying down; frightful dreams, startled in her sleep,

palpita-



palpitation of the heart; gravel, very costive, suppression of urine, &c. On the 3d of September following, she discharged two large tea spoonfuls of gravel, of the size of pins heads; and on the 10th of September she was perfectly cured.—Returned thanks.

In the month of August, 1792, I breakfasted with *Mr. P.* an attorney at law in Cardiff; by *Mrs. P.*'s countenance, I could perceive that she was afflicted with violent spasms, &c. &c. which I described to *Mr. P.* in *Mrs. P.*'s absence, and requested he would enquire if my description was just, if it was, I could cure her. Accordingly *Mr. P.* did enquire and informed me that my observations were true, she had been afflicted upwards of four years; she had taken great quantities of medicines, ineffectually. *Mrs. P.* aged about 30, put herself under my care. On the 10th of August, 1792, I sent her medicines, and within two months she was perfectly cured. She had been married several  
years

years to *Mr. P.* but no pregnancy. Within twelve months after *Mrs. P.* was cured, she was delivered of a very fine girl, who is now alive and well.

*Mr. Rees Else*, gentleman, aged 48, King-down-parade, Bristol, applyed to me on the 22d of December, 1792; had been ill 5 years, during which time he had taken great quantities of medicines, ineffectually; his complaints were pains in the back owing to a fall; violent spasms, sometimes a round swelling in the side about the size of his fist, which would disperse, and return again; gravel, frightful dreams and startled in his sleep. On the 14th of February, 1793, informed me that he was perfectly cured, and has continued well ever since.

*Mr. H. P.* aged 32, now living on the Queen's-parade, Bristol, applyed to me on the 4th of May, 1793; informed me that he had lived sometime at Jamaica, where he had been seized with illness, that he had ap-

plied to *Drs. Lloyd; Marshall; Jepson; and Reynolds*, but without effect. Agreeable to *Dr. Reynolds's* advice, he returned to his native air at Chepstow, Monmouthshire, where he took great quantities of medicines; he was confined to his bed, suffered the most excruciating spasmodic pains, frequently delirious, and was prayed for in church: finding no permanent relief, he came to Bristol, where he also took great quantities of medicines before he came to me; I understood his disease perfectly well, I prescribed, and gave him directions how to live, *all gratis*, and desired that he would call upon me every week, that I might be informed how the medicines agreed with him, and for the purpose of making any necessary alteration.—In the course of about a fortnight he called, and informed me that the medicines agreed with him very well, (of course wanted no alteration) that he was better, but had lost my prescription and desired to have another, which I gave him; but he  
never

never called upon me since to inform me of the effects of the medicines, *which was all I required*. About six months after, I accidentally met, and asked him how he was, he said that he was perfectly well, and had cured himself by his *own prescription*. Such *grateful* conduct of a man having laboured under such an excessive heavy load of affliction, and who had been under the care of *so many* of the faculty, *ineffectually*, before he came to me; his behaviour gave me such a disgust, as to go out of the house immediately, and to have no further conversation with him; but curiosity induced me to go to the Chymist, who supplied him with the medicines, after describing his person, I enquired if he had had medicines there agreeable to my prescription, and for how long a time. They informed me that he regularly continued coming there with *my prescription* for about 2 months, but that they had not seen him lately. It is really astonishing to me, and greatly to be regretted that this very *grateful* and *polite*



*gentleman* should not have cured himself before he had applyed to me !!! This circumstance I will submit for the reader to reflect upon, *if he chuses.*

I have many times met illiterate persons whom I have cured, and enquired how they were, their answers generally were, that if they had not met me, they intended coming as that, or the next day, to return thanks, such conduct from *that* class of people is excuseable, as I impute it to their ignorance.

*Miss W.* aged 22, of the parish of St. Augustine, Bristol, applyed the 15th of July, 1793, perfectly cured of spasmodic complaints.

*Mr. John Henwood*, aged 25, gentleman, St. Mitchell's, Cornwall, had been subject to violent pains in both his sides from his infancy, had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. On the 17th of November, 1796, *Mr. J. H.* applyed to me; on the  
1 st of

1st of January, 1797, perfectly cured;—no relapse.

*Mrs. Mary Pike*, widow, aged 43, carrier, at Cromhall, Gloucestershire, applied to me on the 10th of January, 1799, had violent spasms in the stomach and sides, and continual belchings for upwards of 7 years, and excessive bad for the preceeding 12 months, had taken many medicines ineffectually.—On the 5th of June last, she came (being the first opportunity) to return thanks, and brought another patient with her.

*Mr. G. C.* aged 40, farmer, at Charlton, in Gloucestershire, applied to me on the 6th of June last, had been for many years afflicted with violent spasms in the sides, frequent pains in his bowels, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, and frightful dreams, had taken great quantities of medicine ineffectually. By the middle of December last, was perfectly cured,—no relapse.

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*EPILEPTIC FITS.*

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*WILLIAM WOODWARD*, aged 20, shop man to *Mr. M'Carthy*, tea-man, opposite the Exchange, Bristol, afflicted from his infancy with epileptic fits, which were daily increasing; applied to me on the 5th of August, 1793; on the 25th of Sept. following came to return thanks being cured; sometime after I met him in the street, when he informed me that he had had no relapse: I have never met him since.

*Sarah*, aged 17, daughter of *Sarah Chapman*, Horse-street, Bristol, applied on the 27th of June, 1793, violent epileptic fits, several in a day; cured within 3 months.—No relapse.

*John Rice*, aged 33, Avon-street, Bristol, afflicted with epileptic fits upwards of two years, had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. On the 15th of October, 1774,

1794, he applied to me; on the 12th of December following, returned thanks,—cured.

*Sarah Lawrence*, aged 21, at *Mrs. Huntley's*, grocer, Frogmore-street, Bristol, afflicted with epileptic fits upwards of two years, sometimes two or three in a day, and increasing in strength, on the 28th of April, 1796, she applied to me; on the 1st of June following, returned thanks, being perfectly cured: Since I commenced writing this case, she has declared to me, that she has not had the least symptom of a relapse.

*Mr. Joseph Toye*, aged about 59, Tinplate-manufacturer, Maryport-street, Bristol, had been afflicted with epileptic fits since the 26th of October, 1760, being upwards of 36 years standing, during which time he took immense quantities of medicines without relief.—On the 5th of July, 1797, he applied to me, within two months after I cured him, and at this time enjoys a good state of health.



*One case* was so extremely particular as perhaps never to have been read or heard of, at least I never have.—On the 6th of March, 1793, a farmer, aged about 44, living in Stapleton parish, at the distance of 3 miles from Bristol, applied to me, his information was, that on every *rogation eve*, for the eleven years preceeding, he was attacked with most violent spasmodic pains, which caused a kind of stupor and languor, that continued sometimes six, seven or eight weeks, and thereby rendered him incapable of attending properly to his business. During the time from whence he was first afflicted, he had taken great quantities of medicines, had also been magnatized, by the late *Dr. De Mainauduc*, but all proved ineffectual.—On the 24th of May following, he came to inform me that he was perfectly cured.—*Mr. Shield*, near the French-prison, at Stapleton, Gloucestershire, was a witness to the cure.

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## OF THE GOUT.



THE numerous Authors who have written on the *gout* since the time of Hippocrates, have in general materially differed in their opinions relative to the cause and cure of that disease. It might at this period, appear a most presumptuous act, to introduce any new sentiments on that disease, which I would not attempt, did I not deem myself fully justified from the long experience, strict attention and observations I have made on that disease, and my successful mode of treatment. It has been the general idea that the gout is incurable, which has prejudiced the minds of mankind so much, that they  
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are deaf to common reason, grounded on the most philosophical principles. The general opinion is, that the gout should be left to nature, with the assistance of patience and flannel, and that by bringing on a regular fit prevents other diseases, which appears to me to be absurd in the extreme; for would any man endowed with common sense, wish and suffer his body to be saturated with viscid humours, when they could be easily attenuated and expelled. I have never yet had a case of the gout, but what was accompanied with either the stone, gravel, dropsy, or the jaundice. In some cases persons are rendered incapable by accidental events of making use of proper exercise, to cause sufficient perspiration to carry off the morbid humour. In other cases I have known young men who have had it in their power to be cured by proper medicines and reasonable, but not by excessive modes of eating or drinking to excess; nature must be properly supported, but they chose to indulge  
their

their own inclination to nurse and cherish this genteel disease, by feeding it with brandy, madeira and high seasoned meats. Hence, I conceive that the gout is in general deemed to be a genteel (*may I be permitted also to add a lazy*) disease, and which by some persons is deemed necessary to constitute the patient to be denominated a *gentleman*.—17 years practice, strict attention and observation enables me with the greatest confidence to say, that when there are no concrete masses, commonly called chalk stones, formed; which by degrees stuff the joints, and destroy their action; or when the constitution is not too much debilitated by nourishing and feeding this genteel disease; I will with the greatest certainty assert, that it is easier cured than three parts out of four, of the diseases that mankind is incident to. The limits of this work does not permit me at present, to give a minute definition of this disease nor the different prescriptions or formulæ, but I will endeavour to present my ideas in as short and explicit a manner as I can. The



The stomach is the fountain of ninety-ninths of the diseases that mankind is subject to; the vibration of the pulse of children is much quicker than that of adults; their stomachs are also hotter, which enable them to digest half ripened fruit, &c. which adults cannot so easily digest. As mankind advance in years, the heat in their blood and stomachs gradually decrease; persons who have cold and phlegmy stomachs, frequently eat vegetables; some species of which are very hard of digestion, and by lying long in the stomach, generate viscid acrimonious humours, which are conveyed into the capillary arteries and lymphatic vessels; when this viscidified fluid enters through the extreme parts of the body, into the ligaments of the joints, and the tendons of the muscles subservient to their motion, it becomes coagulated, it irritates and frets them; hence, an inflammation and a most excruciating painful tumour is formed, which is commonly called the gout. Such pains are by no means to be mitigated

mitigated by external remedies of any kind whatever; for by such attempts the gouty humours may be forced back upon the vital organs in a moment, and the patient's life put into the most imminent danger. Hence, every method should be immediately taken to remove it into the extremities again. Camphorated æther or burnt brandy spiced, should *at all times* be kept in readiness to dispel this fiery active and tormenting foe.

My mode of treatment in general, but acting according unto particular circumstances, is to order abstinence from all vegetables, (excepting very few particular species) hard salted and high seasoned meats, sugar, and all sweet things, which generate acidity in the stomach, and most particularly from milk, or any preparation therefrom, for milk turns sour in some constitutions and fills the body with wind. In other constitutions it curdles and generates viscosity. All vegetable acids are injurious, but mineral acids

acids are salubrious. As much fresh animal food may be taken as the stomach can digest. Good nourishing broths, the fat to be taken off when cold, afterwards warmed and taken when wished for. A slice of bread toasted very brown with boiling water poured thereon and immediately covered 'till cold, is what I recommend to be drank at meals, as being most assimilating to chyle and promoting the speediest digestion; after, a few glasses of madeira or other wines, or more particularly wine and water, or weak brandy and water; if sweetened, clarified honey should be used as it is penetrating, deterging; promotes expectoration, and cleanses the kidneys of gravel, by its diuretic properties. The primæ viæ being cleansed; after, such medicines are exhibited (according to age and constitution,) as will attenuate and dissipate the viscid humours by expelling them out through the pores of the body. After, stomachics and corroborants complete the cure. Good living, with temperance, and exercise as much



much as the constitution will admit of without fatigue, are essentially necessary to prevent a relapse. Constant exercise preserves and confirms the health of industrious artificers and laborious husbandmen, by expelling the impurities and superfluous humours of the blood; by friendly sweats and invisible transpirations that purify and purge its mass; and which prevent obstructions or tumours in the smallest glands. Proper exercise greatly contributes to the strengthening of the solids, gives firmness to the nerves and muscles, and preserves a just and regular tension in the fibres of the bowels. The whole secret of living long; is good living, properly to support nature, temperance and labour, so as not to fatigue.

*Mr. Richard Jenkins*, aged 56, carpenter and timber-merchant, Frogmore-street, Bristol, had been for 7 years preceeding, afflicted with the gout, and confined every year, sometimes a month, five, six, or seven weeks.

On



On Monday the 27th of February, 1792, he then had been confined about a month; I most minutely enquired the state of his constitution; and after considering the most expeditious and effectual mode of treatment, and his promising strictly to attend to my directions, I informed him that I had every reason to suppose that he would be out and about amongst his people on the Friday following being only the 2d of March; accordingly he did walk out on *that day*, gradually recovered the use of his feet, and has never since been confined, and is now perfectly well.

*Mr. T. Cullimore*, aged 50, cabinet-maker, at *Messrs. Courts*, cabinet-makers and mahogany merchants, under the bank, Bristol, had been afflicted many years with the gout, applied to me on the 1st of May, 1792, on the 20th of the same month cured and returned thanks.

*Mr. Charles Margaret*, aged 38, a master free-stone mason, in Lamb-street, Bristol, applied

applied to me on Monday the 7th of May, 1792, gout had commenced about 2 months preceeding, most excruciating pains in both feet, on the 23d cured.

*Mrs. Wife of Mr. Tho. Skenfield*, aged 45, at the Bell, on the Back, Bristol, gout in her left foot upwards of a month, applied on December the 23d, 1792, perfectly cured within 9 days.

*Mr. James Whittington*, aged 40, plumber, at *Wesley's Court*, Horse-fair, Bristol, rheumatic gout 7 years, applied to me on the 17th of July, 1793, on October following cured.

*Mrs. Stevens*, wife of *Mr. Tho. Stevens*, master carpenter, on Stoney-hill, Bristol, gout in both feet, on May the 6th, 1796, applied to me; before the 1st of June following was perfectly cured, and has not had any relapse.

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*R H E U M A T I S M.*

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*RHEUMATISM* is a painful disease, nearly a-kin to the gout. The acute is deemed to be that which is attended with febrile symptoms; and the chronic, that which is without fever; both which arise from obstructed perspiration and circulation of the fluids in the parts affected. The vehemence of the pain is felt most, when the affected part is in motion, or when it begins to get warm in bed. It oftentimes attacks the young in the same manner as the old, though not so violently. The disease frequently arises from being too suddenly cooled after violent exercise, or great heat of the body from

from any other cause; an acrid serum, or the remains of the venereal disease. The shoulders and arms are frequently attacked with this disease, by the bed cloaths being thrown off, or when any particular part of the body is affected by wetted cloaths, when the cold contracts the pores and nervous system, by which the circulation of the fluids become obstructed. The method of cure and diet should be the same as for the gout.

*Rachael Hopkins*, aged 29, wife of *Thomas Hopkins*, presser, in Temple-street, applyed on September 23d, 1792; had been ill upwards of two months, violent rheumatic pains in all her limbs, with a rash or breaking out all over her body, had taken many medicines; on the 29th of October following, came to return thanks, being perfectly cured.

*Samuel Putt*, aged 25, labourer, at *Mr. Francis's*, Lewin's-mead, applyed on the 5th of December, 1792, had been ill 6 weeks,



violent pains in the knees, feet, shoulders and stomach; on the 23d of December came to return thanks, being perfectly cured and gone to work.

*Robert Heath*, aged 40, seafaring-man, at No. 20, Horse-street, violent rheumatic pains on the right side; applied on the 4th of March, 1793; on the 15th came to return thanks, cured.

*M. E.* aged 38, at *Mr. Shiercliffe's*, book-feller, on St. Augustine's-back, Bristol; attended on the 7th of February, 1795; rheumatic gout, confined to her bed 14 days preceeding; on the 1st of March was perfectly cured; no relapse, and is now well.

*Mrs. Diana Beavan*, aged 40, Temple-backs, Bristol; applied on the 14th of May, 1797, the sloop she came in from Ireland was cast away, in consequence she was afflicted with a violent cold, sore throat, and rheumatic pains; on the 3d of June she was relieved of all her pains and cured.

*Captain*

*Captain Richard Shaw*, aged about 60, Pipelane, Bristol, applied to me November 10, 1797, violent rheumatic pains in his side and back; which pains were removed within three days after, and he gradually recovered his strength, and is now well.

*Mrs. W.* aged about 48, living in Frogmore-street, Bristol, applied on December 24th, 1797, had for some time preceeding, been afflicted with excruciating rheumatic pains in her shoulders and arms, which she could not lift to her head, with a stiff wry neck; removed all the pains within a few hours, and on the 27th of December, walked out to visit her friend. She was again attacked, on the 18th of June, 1799, I was sent for, and within three days was again perfectly freed from all her pains and cured; and has not been confined since.

*Virtue*, aged 10 years, daughter of *John Vowles*, of Barrow-common, Somersetshire, applied to me August 23d, 1797, in the

month of April preceeding, she had been attacked with the *Chorea Sancti Viti*, or *Saint Vitus's dance*, had taken many medicines, ineffectually. She was perfectly cured before the month of November following.

*Charles*, son of *Mr. George Neat*, No. 11, Kingstown-parade, Bristol; a very fine boy, aged near 8, was *carried* to my house on the 25th of September last, could not walk, nor even stand without support, and had lost his speech. He had been attacked some time preceeding, with *St. Vitus's dance*; had taken medicines, but ineffectually. Within five weeks after application was made to me, he could walk near two miles without any assistance, and could talk so as to be understood; he gradually recovered his speech and strength, was cured within nine weeks, and now enjoys a better state of health than he ever did since he was born.



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## OF A CONSUMPTION.

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**C**ONSUMPTION, is a word of very extensive signification, implies all disorders that produce any decay or waste upon the constitution; as it proceeds from various causes, it is distinguished by various denominations.

A *consumption* may be *hereditary*, *natural*, or *accidental*; if *hereditary* the taint is primarily fixed in the constitution of the embryo, and interwoven with its first principles of life.

A *natural consumption* may arise from the straightness of the thorax, or a particular ill formation in some of the viscera.



When *accidental* denominated also symptomatic consumptions; they derive their origin from various causes—*Dr. Radcliffe* was wont to say “ that *pulmonary* consumptions in this and the colder countries, are generally *scrophulous*,” for which chalybeat waters with antiscrophulous and pectoral ingredients which incide and cleanse may be exhibited.

The principal diagnostics of *scorbutic consumptions*, are an eruption of spots disposed on different parts of the body; a discharge of a viscid saline pus from the jugular glands, particularly in the morning.

For an *asthmatic consumption*, there is nothing better than a fine thin wholesome air; and for every species of consumption, riding on horseback is the best exercise, as will hereafter be described.

A *consumption* from the *green sickness*, and a *suppression of the catamenia*, with various other

other diseases, as from a *diabetes*, *Hypocondriac* and *hysteric affections*; a *gonorrhœa*, or a *fluor albus*, a *salivation*, *dysentery*, which have nothing very peculiar in their manner of cure, but what relates to their original diseases, and a *phthisis* in general.

Watching late, rioting, drinking wine, and particularly spirituous liquors, to excess; contribute often to that disease; for they injure the stomach by relaxing its tone, and destroying its digestive faculty, whence the appetite is depraved, and the aliment is so imperfectly concocted, that it conveys to the blood crudities and an *heterogeneous* nourishment, which sticks in the glands of the lungs, and obstructs their passages. Sometimes, purulent matter may be discharged from the glands, in the upper part of the larynx, or wind pipe, when the lungs are sound and uninfected.

*Air*, impregnated with the emanations or fumes of metals or minerals very frequently  
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prove extremely injurious particularly to weak lungs, by corroding and inflaming their tender vessels; which generate tubercles, suppuration, and soon terminate existence.— A sudden transition from a very hot, to a very cold climate, produce obstructed perspiration, fevers, &c. which if not *most strictly* attended to, from reflection, practice and observations, must terminate in consumption, and dissolution of the human frame.

Lying in a damp bed, or sleeping with diseased consumptive persons; *their* noxious emanations are inhaled by the healthy, and frequently terminate in death.

The body contains three large strainers, the *liver*, the *kidnies*, and the *lungs*, which are destined for their several and important uses.

The *liver* was formed for the purpose of fining and depurating the blood, by filtering from it the bile or choler, and carrying it off by proper channels. The



The *kidnies*, by their peculiar glands, separate the superfluous serum or watery parts, and discharge them by the urinary passages; but should these secretory glands become obstructed by noxious particles, unapt for percolation and ejection; hence, diseases are produced, such as *tumours*, *ulcers*, and *jaundice* in the first; and in the last, *suppression of urine*, *gravel*, and *stone*.

The *lungs* are destined by nature not only to admit alternately the vital air by inspiration, and excluding it by respiration, but also to separate and discharge the redundant pituitous parts of the blood. But when the glands of the lungs are obstructed, and kernels formed in both or either lobe, then the disease appears out of its causes, and now may *justly* be denominated a consumption in its first stage, which will continue longer or shorter, as these green and unripe kernels are swifter or slower in growing ripe for suppuration, when they break and terminate  
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in an ulcer it is then the second stage commences, and becomes a confirmed consumption. The concomitant symptoms thereof are a stubborn hollow cough, catarrhs, frequent hoarseness, sick fits, loss of appetite, hectic fever, nocturnal colliquative sweats, a propension to a flux of the belly, and a thin lean habit of body. Persons may be afflicted many years with the various symptoms that precede and are preparatory to a *phthisis*, such as hollow coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, loss of sleep, of appetite, &c. before the lungs are dangerously affected; and during this consumptive disposition, while no tubercles are yet formed in the lungs, the disease is not begun; though it may soon commence; and the patient may be in great danger of being soon attacked, while the original cause of the disease remain in the blood, and produce only the complaints mentioned. The lobes of the lungs being hitherto free from obstructive tumours, this is the proper time for the patient to make use of the greatest exertions, in taking every method to correct  
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the humours and purify the blood ; by this timely application, the symptoms may be reduced, the progress of these disorders may be stopped, and the generating of tubercles in the lungs may also be prevented. The methods I have pursued, has first been to exhibit gentle emetics (*when the stomach was cold and phlegmy, but never when there was the least indication of an inflammation in the intestines, which I have at all times most particularly attended to*) and cathartics, to carry down the impurities by stool ; after, pectorals and the bark, with such medicines as would attenuate and purify the blood, and enable it the more freely to circulate through the pulmonary passages. I have never been an advocate for bleeding since the following circumstance happened.

*John Williams*, aged 31, journeyman baker, applied to me on the 3d of May, 1788, lodged at *Mrs. Richards's*, Mile-hill, Bristol ; had been ill about 6 months, which originated

ginated from a cold; he had taken great quantities of medicines, and instead of getting better grew weaker every day. *On enquiry*, I found that he had been ordered a milk and vegetable diet, which *did not agree* with him, and acted similarly as upon two patients I had attended to before: both died.

*Williams's* complaints were, a hectic fever; a hollow cough; expectorated white thick viscid pus, sometimes of a yellowish hue; loss of sleep and of appetite; nocturnal sweats; very thirsty; a great dejection of spirits; violent pains in the stomach and sides, and thin slimy excrements. Reflecting that I had been twice disappointed by recommending a milk and vegetable diet; I then determined to vary from the regular instructions I had received when I was a student.

The first method I took, was to exhibit gentle emetics and cathartics, and conceiving that his lungs were not ulcerated, as his expectorations did not sink in water, &c. I exhibited  
pectorals,



pectorals, infusions of bark, vitriolic acid, &c. and a change of diet to fresh animal food, and every article that was nourishing, which he had an inclination for. As he could not afford to ride on horse-back, I ordered him to walk out in the most pure air, so far as his strength would admit of, so as not to fatigue. His drink with his meals to be water having been boiled and poured on a slice of bread toasted very brown; as he was subject to be thirsty and spirits depressed, to take occasionally aq. alexet, simp. cum. spir. nitr. dulc. By pursuing this mode of treatment, his convalescence became very conspicuous every day, and in every respect. On the 20th of May, my private business required my absence from home; about a month before I set off, I sent for my patient, informed him of my journey, and requested most particularly that he would attend to my directions, which he promised to do and that he would go to his father's near Worcester during my absence, being  
aware



aware that people in the country, are in general, very fond of vegetables and bleeding, I cautioned him against both; for although his fever was not entirely subdued, but very nearly so, I ordered him particularly not to submit to bleeding for that instead of losing, his constitution required an addition of good blood.—On my return to Bristol, I went to my patient's lodgings and enquired for him, when, I was informed that he was dead, which astonished me extremely, as I had left him in a most favourable and gradual state of convalescence.

I deemed it essentially necessary to have a most particular enquiry made, relative to his conduct whilst in the country, and was informed that he lived chiefly upon vegetables, (*his father not being in affluent circumstances, and the patient not having recovered sufficient strength to work, to enable him to buy animal food,*) adding to this, he was prevailed upon to be bled, and within seven days after, he  
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was a corpse.—Hence, I have not in any one consumptive case recommended bleeding, although it may be of great utility, when the first symptom of a fever appears, or when a shortness or tightness of breath commences.

*Blood* circulates through the veins, arteries, and other vessels of animal bodies; serves for the support of life, and nourishment of all their parts. Blood is the great source from whence all the other liquids of the body are derived. Blood is formed from chyle by various and successive degrees; a few hours after eating, the chyle is conveyed into the blood, though not immediately assimilated. The formation of blood in the human body depends chiefly upon the efficacy of the circulation, by which the vessels act upon their contained fluids. Hence, in the most robust persons, the blood is reddest, and almost black, in consequence of its saturated red colour, and becomes concremented in a few minutes after being left in a state of

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rest. In acute diseases, when the circulation is increased, all the parts are intensely red, and the serum of the blood is converted into a scissible mass. But in weak persons, in whom the efficacy of the circulation is less, all the parts are pale and languid, whilst the blood is thin and hardly capable of concretion; but such persons with proper exercise, so as not to fatigue, and proper remedies, the circulation may be increased, the red colour and a due cohesion of the blood will return. An excess of blood produces a plethora, lethargy, &c. Fevers are the consequence of its too rapid motion. Likewise living upon high seasoned meats, drinking strong undiluted wine, and drinking hot inflammable liquors, generate too great heat and viscosity of the blood, which produce various diseases.

*Thickness of the blood*, is another disease, proceeding from a plethora, and diminution of its motion; from whence arise obstructions,



tions, stagnations, hysteric and hypochondriac affections, the incubus, or night mare, &c.

The *spitting of blood*, sometimes arises from the immoderate motion of the blood, which moves on with such violence from the heart to the lungs, that for want of room it breaks through some of its channels, which are too weak to sustain the current.

*Young persons* of florid complexions and active dispositions, are frequently subject to excessive effusions of this nature, and which often happen from the hæmorrhoids and in fevers; when the blood is expanded and agitated to an inordinate degree, becomes impatient of restraint, and breaks through in any vessel where it can most easily be discharged, which most commonly are the nostrils.

The signs of a *phtbisis*, or purulent consumption of the lungs, or one of its lobes,



are a continual dry cough ; great thirst ; the bursting of the vomica, or a suppurated imposthume ; and sometimes a suffocating discharge of pus, or coughing up of matter, which sinks in water, and is thick, fœtid, white, yellow, red, livid, or streaked ; which when put into the fire smells similarly to burnt flesh. Sometimes the vomica breaks into the cavity of the thorax or breast, which is called an *empyema*.

When the purulent matter enters into the blood, respiration becomes much injured ; the chyle and the whole mass of blood are converted into pus ; the usual mode of nourishment is destroyed ; the solids gradually waste away ; a hectic fever appears, with nocturnal sweats ; swelling of the hands, legs and feet, and a diarrhœa of purulent cadaverous stools, which generally end in death.

*Dr. Mead*, I think, most justly observes,  
“ that fumigations with balsamics, such as frankincense, storax, amber, and benzoin,  
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in order to correct and sweeten the acrid and salt humours, is of vast service in some cases: which is to be done by throwing the ingredients on red coals, and receiving the fumes through a proper tube directly into the wind pipe and lungs. I am very sensible, that this method of administering balsamics is almost entirely neglected, as useless. But whoever considers the length of the way which they must make by the blood vessels, before they reach the lungs, and what a small part of them comes to the place of their destination, will easily see, that this is the best way of communicating their virtue, if they have any."

"For the same reason, I have known the smoke of balsam of tolu, sucked into the lungs through a proper tube, as we smoke tobacco, to be of signal benefit, especially in spitting of blood."

An *hereditary consumption*, like the king's evil, or lunacy, is a fatal entail on many  
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families, and not easily to be extirpated. In the island of Madeira, and probably in other parts of Portugal and Spain, where great quantities of salt fish are eaten, scrophulous diseases sometimes lie concealed, misses the father, but will appear in the grand son.—The putrid seeds of this disease, are complicated with the principles of life, and born with the unhappy child, though they may not display themselves till he grows adult; and then they are unfolded; and set at liberty, by the ferments that accompany the flower of age.

A *glandulous consumption* generally discovers itself between the age of fourteen and twenty five, but sometimes, though hereditary it begins to display its fatal symptoms at other periods of life. I remember having read a case of a physician's being in promiscuous company, where the conversation turned upon this subject, and observing one of the company look fat and florid; the physician



cian addressed himself to him to this effect.—

“ You, sir, are so happy in a hail constitution, fresh looks, and muscular limbs, that you are safe enough from the disease we are discoursing of. Sir, he replied, by all that appears you may justly be induced to bespeak me in the manner you have done, but notwithstanding that, I am well assured, that I have not a year longer to live, for it is not known, that for several generations, any one of my family has exceeded forty, but generally they die about eight and thirty; and, I now being turned of thirty seven, I conclude I shall live but a little longer. He spoke this with such a sedate and undisturbed mind, that I could not impute it to melancholy, or a splenetick whimsey; and I was confirmed in my opinion, when in less than six months after he sent for me to give him my advice, I found him striving with a sharp and obstinate cough, attended with a feverish disorder, and a faded aspect, and in despite of medicine, in less than three months,



to my great surprize, his distemper entirely unravelled him, and he melted away."

There is another species of consumption called an *atrophy*, wherein the body does not receive the necessary nutriment, but waste and decay incessantly. This is a disease proceeding from the whole habit of the body, and not from any distemper of the intestines. It is generally attended with a hollow cough, a hoarseness, loss of appetite and of sleep; is either nervous, or arises from the effects of immoderate evacuations. A nervous atrophy sometimes originates from the morbid state of the spirits, or from a weakness of the tone of the nerves; whence an universal consumption of the body proceeds, for want of a due assimilation of the nutritious juices; there is a defect of appetite, and bad digestion, arising from an imperfect elaboration and volatilization of the chyle.

Riding on horse-back, increases the circulation of the blood, attenuates and divides

vides the fluids, confirms and strengthens the membranes of the mesentery; promotes a regular perspiration as also a due secretion of all the humours; for it accelerates the animal spirits, and facilitates their distribution into all the fibres of the body, strengthens the parts, preserves the tone of the stomach, creates an appetite and helps digestion: Whence it arises that those who are accustomed to labour and exercise, are generally very robust and seldom subject to diseases. It has been found by experience that persons long afflicted with an obstinate scorbutic flux or looseness, which had eluded the force of celebrated medicines, have been greatly relieved by riding on horse-back; and most men accustomed to that exercise, find that it invigorates and confirms the intestines, and sometimes to that degree, that they become costive to an excess. A man particularly of a weak habit of body should not ride on a full stomach, for when the stomach is distended the concussions of the horse is very troublesome,

fatiguing, and of course injurious to the constitution. The mornings before dinner, or after digestion is nearly finished, are the most proper times for riding. The valetudinarian should begin gradually and every day increase his exercise in proportion to his strength; for nothing is more conducive to health than moderate; so violent exercise attenuates the fluids, dissipates the spirits, debilitates the body, destroys the elasticity of the fibres and exhausts the fluid parts of the blood. Change of air for consumptive constitutions is most essentially necessary to be attended to. If a patient be emaciated, thin and of a hot feverish complexion, and dwells in a clear air and dry country, he should remove into a flatter and moister soil, where the air is thicker and less ventilated. Consumptive persons that inhabit the vale should remove to the purer air (which contains a vivifying property) of the downs and the hills, where the soil is dry, and spontaneously produces wild marjoram, wild time, and the like sweet  
scented



scented plants. The morning air is deemed more refreshing than that of the evening, and air agitated with breezes more than that which is serene and still. Stagnating air is productive of putrid and malignant disorders, as bilious fevers, dysenteries, &c. and that which is too moist produces coughs, rheumatisms, inflammatory fevers, &c. “For all nature is animated in a surprising degree. The air which we breathe, the food which we eat; all fluids especially, are full of animalcula of very different kinds. Whence it is possible, that some of these being received into our bodies, and conveyed into minute passages of the softest parts, as into nests, may there grow, as worms do in the intestines, to their proper size. Hence, by the obstruction of the smallest vessels, tumours arise; which being supported by heat and bursting, pour forth their foul offspring in the shape of worms.”—*Mead*.

The general opinion is, that asses, goats, and cows milk, are efficacious for consumptive



tive diseases. I have experienced that such milks are injurious to valetudinarians, for it either turns sour in the stomach, or is generated into phlegm which oppresses the lungs, it has no efficacy that strikes at the root of this disease; nor is it endowed with any constringent force proper to restore and confirm the structure of weak lungs, whose tone and firmness are depraved, and in a great measure lost. Asses, goats and cows milk, which generally abound with acid humours, curdle in the stomach, or by sheathing the coats thereof palls the appetite and prevents digestion. The stomach in the human body is single, but many of the brute creation have several stomachs; its vessels are arteries, veins, nerves and lymphatics, its arteries, called gastricæ, it receives from the coeliac, the gastric veins all run to the venaportæ; among these are observable the vasa brevia, which go off to the splenic branch, and the vena coronaria which surrounds the stomach. Fowls that live upon corn have two stomachs;

stomachs; the first membranous, called the *crop*; the second carnos called *geyard*: *Dr. Gibson* says in his treatise upon anatomy, “that such quadrupeds as chew the cud have four stomachs, the first whereof is called the *paunch*; the second *reticulus*; the third the *feck*; the fourth the *read*.” Hence, as the formation of the stomach of man is very different to that of the brute creation, I conceive that the milk of each specie is best adapted to nourish and support its own particular specie. Milk is prepared from chyle, whence every animal consists is nourished, and lives on its *own* proper milk; and from this prepares all the other parts, both the solid and fluid, by means of the vital actions. The human milk is sweet and thin, and most nourishing for mankind; the next is that of asses; then that of goats; and lastly that of cows; and according to the diversity of animals and their respective foods, they are possessed of different and peculiar qualities. Womens’ milk for medicinal purposes is preferable to  
all

all others for man. I recollect having read an account of a man who was cured of a consumption by sucking his wife's breast, after having tryed all other remedies ineffectually. "In ulcers of the lungs, physicians particularly recommend a milk course, as having the double advantage of being food and phyfic. But this practice is liable to some caution; because some people have a natural aversion to milk. Moreover in head aches, acute fevers, and excessive thirst occasioned by them; and likewise in flatulencies, in bilious loosenesses, and very bloody stools, milk ought always to be deemed a poison." *Dr. Mead.*

On the 30th of March, 1790, I arrived at Salisbury, the lady whose house I was at informed me, that she had a sister *Miss J. W.* aged 20, whose dissolution she expected every minute; she had been ill 2 years in London, her physician there ordered her to Southampton to bathe, which made her worse.

worse.—After, she was taken to her sister's house at Salisbury, she took great quantities of medicines, ineffectually; that lately, she was seized with three or four fits every day; and every fit expected to be her last. Sometimes she had no evacuation for six or seven days, at other times quite the reverse for as many days, and as her physician had given her over, I was requested to see her: when I went into her room she was in a fit, bolstered up, and supported by two females; she was almost a mere skeleton, her feet were then and had been a day or two preceeding as cold as clay. I prescribed for her and gave the necessary directions as to diet, &c. I received a letter, dated May 11, 1790, from *Miss W.'s* sister, wherein she says, “accept our best and grateful thanks, I know you will rejoice to hear that my dear sister is wonderfully relieved.” Another letter dated the 4th of August, 1790, says “my sister is mending very fast indeed.” However she had a relapse from catching cold. She was  
ordered



ordered to Bristol, where she arrived on the 1st of April, 1791, and again put herself under my care; she was so weak that she could not stand without being assisted, her pains were very violent. In about 14 days she could walk across the room without the least assistance; within three months she could ride a single horse from *Mr. John Weeks's* country-house, at Felton to Bristol, and back again in the course of the morning. She returned to Salisbury, and in the year 1799 enjoyed a good state of health.

*Mr. William Halsall*, aged 22, watch-maker, Broad-weare, Bristol; applied to me on the 12th of July, 1799, had been ill upwards of two years, his disease was a consumption (*atrophia*) I particularly advised him to abstain from milk, excepting a little with his tea, as also from vegetables; as soon as he had acquired a little strength, I recommended riding on horse-back, and change of air, which with proper medicines effected

effected a cure before the month of February last.

*George Lamb*, aged 30, coachman to *Richard Bright*, Esq. Ham-green, near Bristol; applied to me on the 2d of June, 1791, his disease, consumption; the *atrophia*. Cured within 6 months, and is now well.

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*Consumption and Spasms.*

**J**OHAN BREWER, pump and block-maker, aged 30, No. 28, Horse-street, Bristol; seized with illness arising from a general chill of the body, by sitting a pump in a damp well, in the beginning of May, 1791; which produced violent pains in his stomach, sides, and all his limbs, frightful dreams, loss of appetite, and of sleep; he had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. He applied to me on the 6th of May, 1792; on the 30th of July he went to work; and on the 1st of October following, he came to return thanks, being cured.

*Rachael Field*, aged 41, lodged at *Mrs. Warrington's*, No. 30, Horse-street, Bristol; lived last in service with *Mrs. Franks*, at Shirehampton; applied to me on the 11th of June, 1792; had been ill 2 years, consumption; expectorated green and yellow pus; hectic fever, night sweats, thirsty, debility, could hardly walk across the room, received pay from St. Peter's-hospital. On the 23d of June, she was much better and able to walk out when the weather was fine. On the 16th of July following, freed from her complaints, except expectorating a little white froth; her strength restored so much, as to be able to walk two miles without fatigue. A few days after, she *personally* attended at the hospital; the next day she kept her bed; on enquiry, *she informed me, that she had been obliged to stand near two hours in St. Peter's-church-yard, to receive her pay; that it rained during the whole time, which wetted her thoroughly, and benumbed her, which produced such a dreadful relapse, as obliged her to be taken to the hospital, where she died within 7 days.*

*Miss,*

Miss, aged 12, daughter of Mr. H. F. Redcliff-street, Bristol; application was made to me on the 19th of April, 1794; her disease was a consumption; had been ill upwards of 13 weeks, during which time she had taken great quantities of medicines, but without effect. I cured her within 9 weeks.

Captain Edward Bullock, aged about 44, College-street, Bristol; applied to me on February the 26th, 1798; his disease *atrophia, or nervous consumption*; had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. On March the 8th *following*; strong symptoms of convalescence appeared: perfectly cured before the month of October following, and at this time enjoys a good state of health.





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*COUGH AND ASTHMA.*

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*W*ILLIAM CARY, aged 72, by his wife who applied to me in a great hurry, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 26th of February, 1792, informed me that he had been bolstered up in bed about a fortnight, his disease an asthma, that the throttles commenced about 2 hours before, could not then speak, and she requested to know, if I could be of any service to him; not a moment's time was to be lost. I immediately gave her a very strong emetic with directions for its exhibition; to go home as fast as possible.— Agreeable to my directions, she came to me about 8 o'clock, informed me that her husband

band had been so ill for the last twelve months, which had rendered him incapable of working; that he had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. The emetic I had given operated very well, he recovered the use of his speech; and by following my directions was relieved so far, as enabled him to go to work on the 29th of March following, *and lived 'till last year.*

*Ann*, aged 7, daughter of *Mr. John Davies*, shoe-maker, Steep-street, Bristol; applied to me on the 2d of October, 1792, *disease*, a violent dry cough, 3 years standing, great heat in her stomach, &c. On the 15th of December following, was perfectly cured.

*Lewis Murphy*, aged 31, Bettington-lane, Bristol, carpenter; applied to me on the 4th of May, 1796, his disease, a violent cough, pains in the stomach and sides. On the 23d of June following, came to inform that he was cured, and returned thanks.

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## HOOPING COUGH.

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*ELIZABETH*, aged 4, daughter of *Elizabeth Spencer*, at *Mrs. Williams's*, Baldwin-street; applyed to me on the 30th of June, 1792; whooping cough, 3 weeks; her mother was similarly diseased. On the 1st of August following, returned thanks, both mother and child were perfectly cured.

*Susan*, aged 4 years, and *Elizabeth*, 15 months, daughters of *Susan Thomas*, Taylors'-court, Horse-fair, Bristol; applyed on February the 7th, 1795, seized with the whooping cough the preceeding November; on the 24th of March, came to return thanks; cured.

*William,*

*Hooping Cough, &c. &c.* 119

*William*, aged 3, son of *Mr. William Daniel*, tyler and plaisterer, Bishops'-park, Bristol; applyed on June the 13th, 1796, had been ill of the hooping cough, 2 months.—Cured within 1 month.

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*Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire.*

*J. W.* aged 50, Park-street, Bristol; *erysipelas* and bad habit of body many years; on February the 19th, 1798, applyed; and within 2 months was cured.

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*Sore Eyes.*

*ANN*, aged 4 years, daughter of *Mr. Wm. Hood*, cabinet-maker, Horse-street, Bristol; applyed on August the 15th, 1790, her face very scabby, her lips swelled and cracked in two places, great humour in her eyes, had been a year and half ill.—Cured within 6 weeks.

*William Parsons*, aged 10, lived with *Mrs. Veldbunt*, No. 9, Trencher-lane, Bristol; sore



eyes 6 months ; had taken many medicines ineffectually. Applied on August the 15th, 1792.—Within one month after, cured.

*Mrs. Matthias*, aged 45, Church-lane, near St. Michaels' Church, Bristol ; applied on November the 25th, 1792, great inflammations (commonly called bloodshot) in both eyes.—On December the 3d following, returned thanks, cured.

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*Tinea or Scalld-Head, &c.*

**T**HOMAS CAREY, aged 45, ship-joiner, No. 19, Frog-lane, Bristol ; applied on Jan. the 4th, 1796 ; ulcers and tumours on the temples and all over the head, about the size of six-pence, which discharged ichor, and dried into scabs ; rheumatic pains in the left knee, feverish, thirsty, costive, and violent palpitation of the heart ; had been ill and incapable of working near 12 months ; had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually.—On February the 6th returned thanks, cured.

ULCERATED

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*ULCERATED LEGS.*

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*M*RS. *Mary Westcott*, aged 60, lived with her daughter, *Susanna*, wife of *Mr. Thomas Way*, in the Victualling-office, Plymouth; came to Bristol to see her son *Mr. John Westcott*, aged 30, who I had then lately cured of a very rapid commencing decline; in consequence, *Mrs. W.* applied to me on the 31st of December, 1792; she had had two large ulcers in her right leg, with a great inflammation in her left leg for upwards of 35 years, during which time she had been regularly treated, but received no permanent relief,—she was also costive, very thirsty, loss of appetite and sleep.—On February the 9th,

9th, 1793, came to return *her sincere thanks*, being perfectly cured, and on the next day returned to Plymouth.

*John Bennett*, aged 54, shoe-maker, Denmark-street, Bristol; applied to me on the 11th of November, 1795, said, that 35 years preceeding, in going over a hedge near Minehead, (where he then lived) a thorn stuck in his right leg, and ulcerated, which, on examination, I found it to have entered into the outside, about 6 inches above the articulation of the fibula with the tibia. After, old womens' advice, advices, &c. were attended to; the wound would frequently cicatrize, and break out again; which induced him to come to Bristol for further advice, which during the course of 12 months proved ineffectual. He was recommended to come to me, I informed him that it was a surgical case, which I did not practice; but he came well recommended, having a wife and 5 children, which disabled him to pay any more money, I gave him

him leave to attend me.—In the beginning of Nov. following came to return thanks perfectly cured.—No relapse.

*Mr. Benjamin Rowland*, aged 39, officer of Excise, Limekiln-lane, Bristol; applyed to me on the 23d of January, 1796; his right leg was greatly inflamed; there were two large ulcers on his left leg, which discharged a fetid matter, fimilar in colour to muddy water: this leg had been ulcerated upwards of 16 years. He had been under the care of feveral, but without fuccefs, excepting that of healing up his wounds, for, perhaps a week or a little longer time when his leg would again break out. On the 4th of April following, he came to inform me, that he was perfectly cured,

*SCROPHULA.*



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*SCROPHULA.*

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*B. M.* aged 33, at *S. W. Esq.* (then in Bristol for the winter season) applied on Feb. the 21st, 1798; about 6 years preceeding, being extremely hot, she plunged her feet into cold water, which produced a scrophulous disease, all over her body; thirsty, feverish, costive, &c.—Within 3 months she was cured.

*Mrs. B.* aged about 40, of B-street, Bristol, applied to me on April the 18th, 1796, afflicted with a scrophulous complaint 16 years; had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually.—Within two months was cured.

*SWELLED*

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## SWELLED LEGS.

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*MRS. PATIENCE STAIGHT*, aged 59, shop-keeper, Milehill-steps, Bristol, applied to me on the 4th of August, 1792.—Swelled legs with great itching, which she had laboured under many years, during which time took great quantities of medicines. October the 29th, cured.

*Mary Ellis*, aged 54, worked at *Messrs. Courts*, upholders, &c. Bristol, applied on the 6th of August, 1792, had been afflicted with swelled legs upwards of 2 years, violent pains in her stomach and sides, had taken many medicines without relief.—November the 6th following, came to return thanks, cured.

*J. B. N.*

*John Patterson*, aged 54, bright-smith, No. 27, Thomas-street, Bristol; applied to me on the 13th of August, 1800; swellings in his legs and thighs upwards of 10 weeks preceeding, violent sweats had commenced in May, suppression of urine, and a general debility of the constitution; had, previous to his coming to me, taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually; on the 26th of November following, went to work, perfectly well; and on the 29th came to return thanks.

*Mrs. S.* aged 30, housekeeper to *Mr. N. W.* Corn-street, Bristol; she applied to me on the 25th of February, 1793; her diseases, very painful swellings in the face and gums, pains in her head, teeth, and stomach, which was cold and phlegmy, with loss of appetite, and of sleep, &c.—Had taken many medicines without relief; the 28th of March following quite hearty, all her pains and swellings ceased. A relapse commenced in May following; but by a strict attention and perseverance

feverance, on the 11th of August following, was perfectly cured.—No relapse.

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*Angina, or Sore Throat.*

*MRS. DIANA BEAVAN*, aged 40, Temple-backs, Bristol; applied to me on the 14th of May, 1797; about 5 months preceeding, had been cast away on the coast of Ireland; her disease a sore throat, violent cold, swelled face, and a continual buzzing pain in the head.—On the 3d of June following, perfectly cured.

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*Cholera Morbus.*

*MRS. H.* a lady aged about 56, College-street, Bristol, sent for me on the 22d of September, 1800; disease, cholera morbus. She was free from all pain, and well before the 10th of October following.

*DISTENDED*



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*DISTENDED BELLY, &c.*

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ON October the 17th, 1791, *Susan*, wife of *Jas. Taylor*, tyler and plaisterer, Frog-lane. Bristol; brought to my house her little boy, aged about 4 years, had been ill a very considerable time; his belly was so greatly distended that he could not see his own feet, and shone as if it had been rubbed over with oil; his arms and legs but little more than skin and bones. Within 6 weeks the child was perfectly cured, and gradually regained his strength.

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*Bloody Flux.*

*WILLIAM*, aged 8, son of *Edwd. Peterson*, seaman, Baldwin-street, Bristol, applied on  
August

August the 20th, 1792; hard swelled belly, and bloody flux, cured within 3 weeks.

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*Incontinence of Urine.*

**RICHARD HOPKINS**, aged 37, Taylor, at the second house from the Bull's-head, St. James's-back, Bristol; applied January the 9th, 1793, had been afflicted for a considerable time, with incontinence and bloody urine, great thirst, violent pains in the loyns, and gravel; he had taken great quantities of medicines, ineffectually.—On July the 1st, 1793, came to return thanks, quite hearty, and was perfectly well in the month of July last, 1800.

**A. F.** aged 35, cook to *Mr. W.* Park-street, Bristol; applied on February the 20th, 1798; incontinence of urine for 7 years preceeding, costive habit of body, &c.—On May the 2d following, came to return thanks, cured,

K

*GRAVEL,*

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*GRAVEL, &c.*

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*JOHN CORTER*, aged 46, labourer, at the old Brick-yard, near Temple-gate, Bristol, applied on August the 10th, 1796; troubled with the gravel, many years; about two months after came to return thanks,—cured.

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*Contracted Sinews.*

*MRS. BURD*, a widow lady, aged about 60, at *Mr. Lawrence's*, College-street, Bristol; applied on February the 19th, 1796; had been subject to a gouty habit of body for upwards of 26 years. About the  
latter

latter part of May, 1795, she lost the use of her right hand, arising from a contraction of the muscular system. She had taken great quantities of medicines, ineffectually; within six months I perfectly cured her, and in the month of July last, 1800, declared that she then enjoyed as good a state of health, as she ever did at any one period of her life; she really then was as alert as any young lady at the age of sixteen, who enjoyed the most perfect state of good health.

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*Ague, or intermitting Fever.*

**J**OHNS STEVENS, aged 16, servant to a farmer, in the moors, Henbury-parish, Gloucestershire, applied to me on October the 2d, 1786, had been afflicted with a quotidian ague for a very considerable length of time. I perfectly cured him within seven days.



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### SCARLET FEVER, &c.

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**T** *HOMAS*, aged 7, *Sarah*, aged 5, children of *Thomas Morgan*, at *Mr. Stephens's*, Gloucester-lane, Bristol; had been ill 6 weeks of a scarlet fever; applied October the 21<sup>st</sup>, 1793; cured within 18 days.

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#### *Ardent Fever.*

**E.** *HEATH*, aged about 40, taylor, Narrow-alley, Frogmore-street, Bristol; applied to me, February the 7<sup>th</sup>, 1794; a violent fever, perfectly cured him within 7 days.

PUTRID

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*PUTRID and MALIGNANT  
F E V E R.*

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ON the 19th of May, 1792 ; I happened to be at the Red-Lyon, in Landilo, Carmarthenshire, where *William*, aged 15, (*son of Mrs. Brooks, the hostess,*) had been confined to his room and bed, about 4 days, with a putrid malignant fever, and sore throat ; I immediately prescribed for him, and on the 21st, felt the greatest satisfaction, at his rapid convalescence, when I went from Landilo ; but left the necessary directions how he was to be treated, as also all the family *in the house*, who were in a slight degree infected ; and in about a week after, on my return to

134 *Putrid and Malignant Fever, &c.*

Bristol, I had the pleasure of receiving a letter, informing me, that they were all recovered, and that *William Brooks's* strength was also returning as rapidly as could possibly be expected.

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*Hardness of Hearing.*

*ELIZABETH*, aged 9, daughter of *Mr. Richard Martin*, sailor, No. 4, Horse-street, ill from her infancy; hard of hearing since she was 3 years old; pains in her stomach and head; spit blood; breakings out on the back part of her head; she had taken great quantities of medicines, but without effect. Application was made to me on the 24th of July, 1792; she was cured within 3 months.

*Mrs. Thomas*, aged about 40, Bedminster-causeway, near Bristol; her hearing much injured by a violent cold, applied to me on the 15th of May, 1799; cured within 1 month.

*CHLOROSIS*

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*CHLOROSIS, or GREEN  
SICKNESS, &c.*

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*MISS C.* aged 18, L-mead, Bristol; her mother, applyed to me on the 21st of May, 1799; had been ill 3 years.—Cured within 2 months.

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*Nervous Head-Ach.*

*MRS. E. BARNES*, Shepton-mallett, school-mistress, applyed on the 18th of May, 1796.—Cured.



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## B A D E F F E C T S

*FROM DRINKING*

**COLD WATER.**

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*M*R<sup>S</sup>. aged about 40, wife of *Mr. Jones*, carpenter, Trenchard's-lane, Bristol; had been ill about 9 days, arising from drinking cold water, which occasioned a violent chill, a great swelling of the body, excruciating pains, and very thirsty; she had taken several bottles of medicines, ineffectually; on the 11th of August, 1792, application was made to me, and within 5 days after, she was perfectly cured.

*HÆMOPTOE*

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HÆMOPTOE,  
OR  
SPITTING OF BLOOD.

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*ANN THOMAS*, aged 21, daughter of *Mr. David Thomas*, breeches-maker, had been afflicted with violent pains in the stomach and bowels; spitting of blood and obstructed catamenia near three years; had taken many medicines, ineffectually. She applied to me on the 13th of August, 1792, and was perfectly cured before the 3d of October following.

*Mrs. Elizabeth Parrott*, aged 33, Hotwells; ill 12 months, violent pains in the stomach, &c. &c. spit blood; applied to me on the 13th of September, 1796. Cured within two months.

BILIOUS,

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*BILIOUS, &c.*


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*MRS. B.* aged about 34, Temple-street, Bristol; afflicted for several years preceeding with a bilious and costive habit of body, a constant pain in the sides and back, and a cold stomach. Applied to me on the 12th of September, 1792; and on the 29th of October following, was cured.

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*Yellow Jaundice.*

*MRS. JENKINS*, aged 33, Red-lyon, Redcliff-street, Bristol; applied to me on the 8th of Nov. 1797; her disease; the yellow jaundice, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, and thirsty.—Cured within 6 weeks.

*WORMS.*

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## WORMS.

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*F*REDERICK, aged 2 years, son of *Mr.* *E. S.* College-street, Bristol; application was made to me, May the 14th, 1800; his disease, worms in the intestines. June the 10th, cured.

*Mr. W. J.* Thomas-street, Bristol; applied to me on the 29th of May, 1796; worms, *ascarides*; pain in the left side, costive habit of body. Cured within 6 weeks.

*ITCH.*



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*ITCH.*

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*MR. H. N.* St. Augustine's-parish, Bristol; on the 9th of April, 1793, entertained a relation and his wife, (who arrived that day from London,) at his house; a very few days after, it was discovered that all the family were affected with the itch, which relations had been infected with, by lying, as they supposed, in a bed (that was not clean,) on the road. Application was immediately made to me, and within 4 days I cured all the family, and destroyed the infection in their clothes, without washing them.

*Ann*, aged 18 months, daughter of *John Edwards*, carpenter, Queen-street, Bristol; was afflicted with the itch; on the 17th of July, 1793, application was made to me; I also cured her within 4 days.

*DOWN-*

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*DOWN-FALLING*

OF THE

*A N U S, &c.*

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*HANNAH*, aged 3 years, daughter of *Mr. R. H.* mate of a ship, belonging to Bristol; her mother applyed to me on the 20th of August, 1792; the disease a most violent pain in the bowels, and down-falling of the anus, for the last preceeding month. On the 14th of September following, was cured.

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*Down-falling of the Womb.*

*MRS. E. P.* widow, aged 34, of Bristol; applyed to me on the 5th of Aug. 1793. She had been married at the age of 14; she was afflicted with a great swelling in her stomach and belly, with great pain; and a down-falling of the womb.—Within 2 months I cured her.

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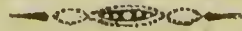
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## CONSUMPTION

RAPIDLY

*Commencing.*



IN the month of August, 1798, I took a ride with a gentleman to his estate, about 5 miles distant from Bristol; where I observed at the farmer's house, a very decent young woman, who appeared to be in a most deplorable state of health; I told her all her complaints by physiognomy, which she acknowledged to be right.—She informed me that she had not been well for the last 4 or 5 years, and particularly for the last 18 months, that she had taken medicines  
which

*Consumption rapidly commencing.* 143

which did not relieve her ; that she was ordered into the country for the benefit of the air. She had been about a week in that lodging, and was rather worse than better, and that she was not then under the care of any medical man. The situation of her lodging was in a low moor, full of ditches, containing stagnated water, emanating a fetid putrid effluvia. Having myself experienced what illness was, and which induced me to be instructed in, and to study physic ; compassion for the afflicted, compelled me to recommend her to quit that situation as soon as possible ; for, instead of its being healthy, it was extremely unhealthy for her disease. I gave her my address, and my public days of attendance to such as were not in affluent circumstances ; that as I could tell all her complaints by physiognomy. If she should think proper to put herself under my care, and would strictly follow my directions, I had no doubt (I would not be so presumptuous as to say that I would) of being able



144 *Consumption rapidly commencing.*

to cure her ; in reply, she informed me that she would on the next which was market day, send to her husband to fetch her home. On the week following, she applied to me, gave her address, *Mrs. F.* aged 30, Avon-street, Great-gardens, Bristol ; she put herself under my care on the 22d of August, 1798 ; her disease, a dry hoarse cough, hectic fever, violent pains in her stomach and sides, loss of sleep and of appetite, frightful dreams, palpitation of the heart, and a general debility of the constitution ; I prescribed for her ; she strictly adhered to my directions. On September the 14th, her cough and hoarseness entirely gone ; all her other complaints allayed, gained strength every day, and on the 22d of October following, was perfectly cured ; and I have not heard of her having had the least symptom of a relapse.

On the 14th of February, 1799, as I passed by *Mr. C's.* ware-house, he called me in ; said, that his partner, *Mr. A.* had not  
enjoyed

*Consump. rapidly commencing, &c. 145*

enjoyed a good state of health for some years, enquired if I could cure him; *Mr. A.* lives in the parish of St. Augustine; being present, I requested he would take off his hat, which he did, when I told him his complaints; I prescribed for and cured him; and at present he is possessed of a good state of health.

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*Hæmorrhoides, or Piles.*

*A*N extraordinary case, *Charlotte*, aged 4, daughter of *Mr. J. H.* St. James's-street, London; hæmorrhoides from her birth. On the 20th of October, 1799, she was put under my care. On the 27th of November following, was perfectly cured, and on the 2d of February, 1800, when I returned to Bristol, she had not the least relapse.

*Mr. S. S.* aged about 48, Stapleton, Gloucestershire; hæmorrhoides for some time,  
L on

146 *Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, &c. &c.*

on the 9th of February, 1801, applied to me, and within 1 month was cured.

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*Loss of Speech.*

**I**N the month of July, 1798, *Mr. Figgins*, carpenter, (employed occasionally by *Mr. Hairs*, No. 29, St. James's-street, London,) when very hot, drank cold small beer, which, not only took away his speech, caused a stoppage in his nose, but also affected his hearing; having taken many medicines, ineffectually. On October the 31st, 1799, he put himself under my care; on the 1st of February, 1800, the stoppage in his nose was entirely removed, his deafness was almost cured, and he had recovered the use of his speech.

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*Immoderate Flux of the Menses.*

**M**ISS *E. S.* aged 25, of Clifton-parish, near Bristol; her disease, an immoderate flux of the menses, with which she had been afflicted

*Immoderate Flux of the Menses, &c.* 147

licted upwards of 4 years. Application was made *for her* to me, on the 20th of October, 1800, and within 3 months she was perfectly cured.

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*Suppression of the Menses.*

*MISS M. S.* aged 30, St. Augustine's-parish, Bristol; her catamenia or menses, had been obstructed upwards of 2 years; had taken many medicines without effect. On the 2d of December last, 1800, application was made *for her* to me. Within 10 weeks I perfectly cured her.

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*Lameness.*

*MRS. Ann Davies*, aged 30, came from Monmouth, for better advice; she applied to me on the 14th of October last; for the 15 weeks preceeding, she had taken great quantities of medicines, was blistered, &c.



&c. instead of relieving, increased her disease. When she came to me, she was afflicted with violent spasms in the stomach and sides, pains in the back and bowels, a dry cough, and very lame, the right side affected; on the 24th of January, cured.

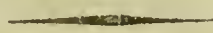
*The preceeding are a small part of the cures I have effected by medicines, but not even one of them could I perform by animal magnetism.*



*ADVICE,*



*Advice to those who visit the Sick.*



IT is better to be poor and well, than to be rich and sick. Health and a sound body is much more valuable than gold, or the greatest riches we possibly can possess. There is no wealth better than a sound body, and no joy greater than the joy of the heart; therefore, felicity is not to be measured by wealth or prosperity, but by the soundness of the body and of the mind; for he only lives and is well, that perfectly enjoys the benefit of both.

Advice to those who attend or visit the sick; with instructions to prevent infection.

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I have

150 *Advice to those who visit the Sick.*

I have already observed that I deem the stomach to be the fountain of nine-tenths of the diseases that mankind is subject to; hence, to prevent infection, every method should be taken to guard and fortify it against danger. It is well known, that sometimes contagious effluvias float in the atmosphere we breath in; if our stomachs are quite empty, the more liable are we to inhale such infectious effluvias, which generate diseases; to prevent which, I recommend that no person should go out of his house without eating; a crust of bread and butter is what I prefer; for, butter being an animal oil, it lines the coats of the stomach and prevents the inhaled noxious effluvia from penetrating into the pores thereof; the skin anointed with oil, will resist poison; for if a caustic is set thereon, it will not stick nor penetrate, and when poison is taken inwardly; oil will blunt the acrimony of the poison; will prevent its entering into the pores and veins and cast it forth by vomit. Oil powered on wine  
or

*Advice to those who visit the Sick.* 151

or any other liquor, doth preserve it, that it shall neither grow dead nor be corrupted : for it prevents any morbidic, or other air, from penetrating ; coriander seed, cloves, cinnamon, zedoary, the rind of orange or lemon newly cut ; refined liquorice, camomile flowers, gentian root ; either of those that best suits the inclination, are very salubrious. Swallowing a small quantity, washing the mouth, temples, nose, and snuffing up the fumes of prophylactic, or *the vinegar of four thieves* ; or the vinegar of rue, have been deemed good preservatives against infection, being used before you enter the room where the sick lie.

On entering such room where contagion reigns, do not stand between the patient and the chimney, for the chimney draws, or attracts the infectious effluvia from the patient which you may inhale to your great injury.



152 *Advice to those who visit the Sick.*

When you also attend a sick person, do not stand directly opposite, but sideways, so as not to inhale the sick person's effluvia.

Whilst you attend, or visit such sick person; do not swallow your spittle, for it frequently conveys the noxious effluvia into your stomach.

Nurses who attend the sick; ought frequently to drink small quantities of brandy; or a strong decoction compounded of gentian root lesser century and wormwood, with a small mixture of salt of wormwood; such decoction will destroy the effects of the inhaled infectious effluvia, and strengthen the nurses constitution.

It is much better to guard against, than to be afflicted with contagious diseases.

*SYMPATHY,*

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*SYMPATHY and ANTIPATHY*

D E F I N E D.

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**I** WILL now endeavour to define Sympathy, Antipathy, the effects of Imagination, and Nature :

*Sympathy*, is a natural inclination, a fellow feeling, compassion for another, or a conformity of natural qualities, humours, temperaments, &c.

*Sympathy* denotes an indisposition befalling one part of the body, through the defect or disorder of another ; whether it be from the influence of some humour, or vapour sent  
from

from elsewhere ; or from the want of the influence of some matter necessary to its action.

*Sympathy*, between persons nearly connected with each other, has had a wonderful effect ; such as husbands being a thousand miles distant from their wives, have felt sensations of their wives indisposition, Lord *Verulam*, who lived in the year 1625, observes in his writings ; that being in Paris, two or three days before his father's death, he dreamed, that his father's house in the country, was plaistered all over with black mortar.

*Antipathy*, is a natural aversion or dislike, or offence taken by one man against another, or thing, arising sometimes from nature, and sometimes from reason.

There is a hidden and secret property of things ; sometimes, mankind at the first interview, become attached to each other by a  
kind

kind of *sympathetic* power. Sometimes, they take an *Antipathy* or *aversion* to each other, and even without any particular reason or just cause; I know not how to account for it in any other manner, than that I conceive, there is a kind of instinct in the human frame, when their complexions, or dispositions do not accord; which I deem to be the cause.



ENMITY



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*ENMITY amongst VEGETABLES.*

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**E**VEN the Vegetable, as well as the Animal kingdoms do not accord with each other, from which we may improve in knowledge, for when we discover that one thing does not agree with another, we may justly conceive, phyfically; that one of them may be used as a proper remedy againſt the harms of the other; for inſtance, there is enmity between the Vine and Coleworts, (*Colewort is a ſpecies of Brassi-  
ca, Cabbage in botany, a genus of the tetradyna-  
mia, setoquosa, class of plants,*) for the Vine winds itſelf with her tendrils about every thing, excepting Coleworts, which ſhe ſhuns, and turns herſelf another way. Coleworts are  
good

*Enmity amongst Vegetables.* 157

good against intoxication from the drinking of wine, and a small quantity of white wine, being mixed with the water, wherein Colewort, or other greens are boiled, turn their colour from a bright green to that of a bright olive, and, let the very same species of greens be boiled in spring water only, they will retain their bright green colour.

*Ivy*, is the bane of all trees, by twining round them, and as it gradually gains strength from nutriment and age, it incircles the trunk, prevents the vegetable fluids and juices from circulation, through the rind of bark; hence, the branches are deprived of their proper nourishment, part of them wither and decay.-It is also as great an enemy to Vines, if not subdued in proper time. *Ivy*, *hedera* in botany, (*is a genus of the pentandria monoginia class of plants,*) its qualities in medicines, are drying, and astringent, being taken inwardly in great quantities, it becomes injurious to the nerves and sinews, by absorbing that  
animal

158 *Enmity amongst Vegetables.*

animal fluid, intended by nature to nourish and support them. *Pliny* saith that the juice of the berries prevent intoxication, and helpeth those that spit blood.

*Rue, (a genus of the octandria monogynia class of plants,) is at enmity with hemlock. Much rue being eaten, becometh extremely hurtful to the constitution, and poisonous, when taken to excess ; the juice of hemlock corrects and expels it, Hence Vice Versa, rue is good against hemlock. (Hemlock is a genus of the pentandria, digynia class of plants.*

Numerous other Vegetables are at enmity with each other. The influence of the Sun and Moon over Vegetables, and indeed over all other things, is inexpressible. The Sun is the governor of time, and the rule of life, every thing is perfected by the Sun, which is a heavenly fire, and the light of life.

There is such a sympathy between the Sun and plants, that the *heliotropium* or *turnsole*,  
(a genus

## *Enmity amongst Vegetables.* 159

(a genus of the *pentandria monogynia* class of plants,) openeth her leaves when the Sun riseth, and shutteth them when the Sun setteth—so, many other plants and flowers follow the Sun, to receive its divine influence.

“*Dr. Brooks* informs us, that the Sun is a globe of liquid fire, is the centre of the universe, is likewise the fountain of light and heat; the diameter of which, is equal to one hundred diameters of the earth; whose thickness, in plainer terms, is seven hundred and ninety three thousand miles; that its surface is equal to ten thousand times the surface of the earth, and whose solidity is a million times as great.

The Earth is near eight thousand miles in diameter, and distant from the Sun eighty-one millions of miles.

The diameter of our Moon is reckoned to be almost two thousand two hundred miles;  
her



160 *Enmity amongst Vegetables.*

her magnitude, or rather her mass, or the quantity of matter in her, with regard to the Earth, is about one fortieth part.

The Moon which is but a speck, in comparison of the other heavenly bodies, though it seems so near us, is two hundred and forty thousand miles distant from us, and its surface is about fourteen millions of square miles. As the Moon is the nearest to the Earth of all the Planets, her motion is also the quickest, the complete revolution being performed in about twenty-seven days, seven hours, and three quarters. To this attendant of the Earth, we are indebted for the flux and reflux of the tides, twice in twenty-four hours, which re-attended with so many advantages, that mankind could hardly exist without them, since the waters would then become stagnated, and unfit for any of the purposes of human life."

The Moon is less powerful than the Sun, but what with her own force, and the strength

*Enmity amongst Vegetables.* 161

strength which she attracts from the Sun, she works much, by reason of her being nearest to the Earth of all Planets. Antient philosophers, remark, that trees and vegetables planted during the increase of the Moon, grow stronger, and become more fruitful than those planted in the wane.

That the Pomegranate will bring forth fruit just so many years, as many days as the Moon is old, when planted before the full. If we cut our hair when the Moon is increasing, it will grow faster than when the Moon is in the wane.

M

EFFECTS

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*EFFECTS of IMAGINATION.*

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**I**MAGINATION, is a power or faculty of the mind, whereby it conceives, and forms ideas of things, communicated to it, by the outward organs of sense.

The late honourable *Robert Boyle* said, that there are many instances of diseases arising from imagination, particularly where the disease is greatly dreaded; adding, that he knew a lady who had the smallpox by this means; nor is it only in women, that imagination has these effects; for he tells us of a man whose hair was suddenly changed colour, from the fear of his going to be put to death.

*Mr.*





164      *Effects of Imagination.*

troughs, when the flocks came to drink ;  
and the flocks conceived, and brought forth  
cattle ring-straked, speckled, and spotted.

[*Genesis, Chap. XXX.*

Upon the same principles, I conceive that  
swine and every other animal, when lodged  
in sties, or places with white roofs, and walls,  
might be the means of producing a white co-  
loured species of its kind.

*Heliodorus*, (an ancient author) informs us  
that an Ethiopian Queen, (*a black*) brought  
forth *Chariclea*, a fair or *white daughter* ; the  
cause whereof, was supposed to arise, from  
her having in her chamber, some most beau-  
tiful pictures of white people, which she every  
day admired, with infinite pleasure and  
amazement.

It is further observed, that there was a  
*black* woman, who had a particular desire to  
be the mother of a *fair*, or white son ; for  
which purpose, she procured the image of a  
*white*

*white boy*, carved of marble, well proportioned in every respect; her eyes and heart were continually fixt upon it; she became pregnant, and brought forth a *son*, alike to the marble image. Many other similar circumstances are related, particularly, that the *Lacedemonians*, when their wives became pregnant, *pictures* and *images* of the most beautiful and handsome young men, were constantly exposed to their views.

And which I humbly beg leave to submit as a hint to my faircountry-women, for the purpose of the propagation of (*if possible*) a more beautiful offspring.

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*NATURE DEFINED.*

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**N**ATURE, has several different significations; it being used for the author of nature, whom some schoolmen call *natura naturans*, being the same with God. By the nature of a thing, we sometimes mean its essence, that is the attributes which makes it what it is, whether the thing be corporeal or not; as when we attempt to define the nature of a fluid, or &c. Sometimes we confound that which a man has by nature, with what accrues to him by birth. Sometimes we take nature for an internal principle of motion; as when we say, that a stone or any ponderous substance, thrown into the air, by nature falls  
to

to the earth. Sometimes we understand, by nature, the established course of things. Sometimes we take nature for an aggregate of powers belonging to a body, particularly a living one; in which sense physicians say, that nature is strong, weak, or spent; or that, in such and such diseases, nature left to herself will perform the cure. Sometimes we use the term nature for the universe, or whole system of the corporeal works of God.

Nature, in which the works of the DIVINE BEING do so conspicuously appear, is the beginning of every thing, and whereby all things consist.

Nature, is the mind or divine reason, the efficient of natural works, and the preserver of things that be: which power can be ascribed only to God, and to JESUS CHRIST, who is inseparably united with him. For, *he is the brightness of his Father's Glory, and the express image of his person.*



*Zeno Citticus*, an ancient philosopher, held two beginnings, viz. God and Matter ; the one active or efficient, the other the passive principle ; and I conceive, upon the foundation, that, **IN THE BEGINNING GOD** created the heaven and the earth, and the earth being without form, and void, and darkness being upon the face of the deep, and the Spirit of God moving upon the face of the waters, must have impressed *Zeno Citticus*, with the idea, that water was the passive principle : For God, when by the Almighty power of his Deity, had framed in due measure and order, the Heaven, the Sun, the Moon, the Planets, the Stars, and the very first principle of things, the Elements ; did afterwards by the power of the Heaven and Elements, ordain the different kinds of living creatures, plants, and the innumerable various species of Mines, Minerals, and inanimate beings ; every one in their several degrees, that they might not be in the same estate and condition with each other, that there was  
given

given to every living creature, its own disposition and natural inclination, that they might act in their different spheres, agreeably to the will of the Divine Being. There was no animated being, in this great universe, made to be inactive or idle. Every thing was created in the most deliberate and skilful manner. On the third day God saw that his handy works *were good*, and on the sixth day, God ended his work which he had made, and beheld that it was *very good*.

[*Hebrews, 1st. V.—3d. C.*

Every Plant, as also every Mineral, is possessed of its peculiar virtue. God has been pleased to make every thing proper for the use of man, and even the smallest and most contemptible thing apparently in nature, when minutely and attentively examined, must appear wonderful to a contemplative mind. Whatsoever is contained in this huge universe, and in Heaven, is indued with a divine power for its peculiar operation ; all  
things

things are most admirably disposed of in their various situations, and by a most wonderful vicissitude ; they all duly perform their different functions and courses in the most regular manner.

God enjoined inferiors, to be ruled of their superiors by a set law ; and was pleased of his infinite goodness and mercy, to transmit by his divine and heavenly influence, upon every thing, its own proper form, full of much strength and activity ; and that there might be a continual increase amongst them ; he commanded all things : yielding seed to produce it after its kind, the trees yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after its kind ; all the beasts, and every living creature upon the earth, each after his kind.

God created man in his own image, and after his own likeness ; in the image of God created he him : male and female created he them. God blessed them, and said unto them



them, be fruitful and multiply, replenish the earth and subdue it : and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth. God gave every herb bearing seed, and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed, did he give, that it should be for meat to man. And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, he gave every green herb for meat. Hence it evidently appears, that a form of itself is not able to produce such effects, but the rest also must do their part, yet are they not confounded together, but they are so knit among themselves, that one stands in need of another's help ; thus has the divine providence linked things together in their ranks and orders, that all things, might, by their due courses, be derived originally from God himself, and from him receive their operations.

GOD



GOD was pleased to create man, that he might enjoy what had been given to him, and that he should acknowledge GOD's divine bounty, glorify his holy name, and fervently, in the name of JESUS CHRIST, implore GOD's assistance, to take him under his protection ; and to guide, govern, and direct all his thoughts, words, deeds, and actions; and to give him in this mortal life, such things as might contribute towards a comfortable support and subsistence for himself and family, also to enable him to assist the afflicted, and after his dissolution, for ever to enjoy a state of eternal felicity.

GOD himself is invisible to us, human mortals; yet by the world being so wonderfully created ; and the different substances therein, most miraculously formed ; testifieth by his works, that GOD may be both perceived and understood. And, as *Cisero* saith, by the memory of things, subtilty of invention, quickness of motion, and by the exceeding

ceeding beauty of *virtue* we know the force of the mind, though we cannot see it with our eyes ; so we perceive God, and that eternal mind clearly by the works he hath made, and effectually do we apprehend his force and influence ; for his *virtue* is diffused through all things, and gives heat, spirit and life to all things.

The contemplation of nature, and her works conveys such a variety of delights and pleasures, by feeding and refreshing our minds and eyes, with such natural varieties, as to raise our minds, to adore and glorify God, our maker. If we revere men for their heroic noble deeds and actions ; how much more ought we to adore that Divine Being, who protected such men in time of battle, inspired them with wisdom to command, and fortitude to execute.

The *Heaven, Elements, rising and setting of the Sun, Moon, Stars*, changes of day and night,

night, the two equinoxes in Spring and Autumn, by the revolution whereof, the most beautiful flowers, and leaves of plants fade and decay ; in the succeeding Spring they bud forth and resuscitate.

The searching out of things, so far as our comprehensions will admit of, (but not to dive beyond our reach, lest we should be lost) is extremely delightful, is the very food of our souls and minds, to enable us to contemplate the works of nature. Let us consider the internal parts of the human frame, the powers of the natural faculties ; the nerves arising from the brain, the arterial pipes from the heart, and the propagation of the veins from the liver ; also the faculties of the soul, whereby she doth perform her functions, to which add, the Ætherial spirits, as the animal to the brain, the vital to the heart, and the natural to the liver, which nourisheth the body by its natural heat and moisture ; and affords strength to perform



form action. The body should therefore be carefully and regularly refreshed with good food, drink and sleep.

“ For sleep is the sweet soother of our labours, and the restorer of our exhausted strength. But the loss of appetite and disgust to our food, generally robs us of this comfort.”

*Dr. Mead.*

All which, should be used with moderation, and the constitution (which is very variable in mankind) should be the grand dictator in the use thereof.

Man being possessed of reason, understanding and judgment, he is made capable of the heavenly doctrine; and amongst other excellent prerogatives, man obtained this privilege chiefly, that God having made other creatures speechless, they are possessed of natural interest, governed by their passions, without reason or judgment. Man hath the faculty of speech, whereby he can communicate



nicate unto others; his most secret thoughts; and is thereby enabled to praise and magnify his Creator. God wants nothing that we possess or enjoy, all that he requires from us, is love, obedience to his commands, and gratitude for what he has bestowed upon us.

The earth next after God, is the parent of all things; for the life of all things is derived from the moisture and fertility she contains. An universal connection exists between all particles of a similar nature throughout our globe; the mass of atoms of which it is composed, whether they are deemed to be under the appellation of men, beasts, birds, fishes, trees or vegetables, they are all particles of the same original mass, and are all employed in their different functions, in the work of forming, nourishing, decomposing, and of again refuscitating each other.

The

The thickest stones of fruit trees, (which I will denominate the body) must die and rot, before the kernels, (which I deem their souls) can arise from their graves, and produce offsprings of their same species: the same with seeds and roots, and if seeds of diverse sorts are sown together unmixed in the earth, every seed after its kind, will again arise in its proper season, and in its own natural form, All which evidently points out the RESURRECTION of the BODY from DEATH to LIFE.

It is as natural for some men to desire knowledge as bodily sustenance, the one being the food of the mind, as the other is of the body; and the appetites of both being homogeneous to the principles from which they proceed, their tendency to their several objects, is as eager as the faculty which produces it, is active; so that though both flow from the fountains of one and the same nature; yet the one resting in a *natural*

N *repletion,*

*repletion*, must be acknowledged more limited, than the other, which admits of no *bounds* or *satiety*.

But though knowledge be man's natural desire; yet it is not alike sought after by all, but in different sorts and degrees. Some, whose constitutions have disposed them to a habit of long sensuality, and others whom continual disappointments have baffled into a neutrality and indifferency, as to action; think it sufficient for man to know, either how to live with pleasure and epicurean ease, or to die with affected haughtiness and stoical apathy; neither of the two regarding such knowledges as to delight curiosity, or are useful to the society of mankind.

Others again, whose spirits and contemplative ideas are refined, think their time ill spent, unless they can be so able to anatomise nature, as to describe the causes of things, which either never did exist but in appearance, or if they do, are far more *profitably* understood by their *effects* than *principles*. Such

Such therefore, whom age, learning, and experience, have licentiated to be physicians of the mind, have taken some latitude in prescribing diets, according to the various constitutions of men ; allowing those whom a *natural disposition* inclines to the contemplation of such studies as may feed their curiosities. *Mathematics, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Physiognomy, Dietetics, and History*, all which, *combined together*, constitute the Physician.







## HISTORY DEFINED.

BUT OF HISTORY IT MAY BE SAID, THAT

*Omne tulit punctum, nam miscuit utile dulci.*

HORACE.

**I**T is so pleasing and instructive to men of all estates, ages, qualities, sects, and conditions; so agreeable to the inclination and suitable to the humour of all who thirst after knowledge; so delightful in the perusal, and profitable in the retention, affording satisfaction to the aged, pleasure to the young, and experience to both; comfort to the disconsolate, refreshment to the weary, and ease to discomposed minds;

minds ; solacing the tedious hours of pensive watching, or otherwise charming anxious thoughts into a sweet and gentle repose ; being never out of season, whilst men have life, and the world a being ; that amongst the eulogies it hath received from the learned pieces of antient and modern writers, it may be justly accounted rather the recreation than the application of a studious man ; judging idleness, the lethargy of the mind, no ways to be fed, but to be cured by discipline and animadversion. The faculties of the mind, when fatigued and almost exhausted with more internal employment, find actual repose, are recruited and restored to vigour by History, which proves an agreeable amusement, and relaxation to the mind.

By History we become acquainted with the characters of men, the marks, sources, and effects of their passions and prejudices, the power and changes of their customs which lays a foundation not only for general pru-

dence, but for that particular kind, which the circumstances and situation of each man requires, and teaches us to make other men's experience our own, to profit by it; and to learn wisdom from their misfortunes.

Philosophy, practical Mathematics, Physic, Chemistry, and indeed all other Sciences, have recourse to History, for the force of demonstration is founded on experiments; which would make but a very indifferent figure, if the assistance of other men's experiments by the means of History were excluded.

History, is that telescope by which we see into distant ages, and take up the actions of our forefathers, with *as much evidence* as the news of the last *Gazette*; it is the mirror that represents the various transactions of times past, and shews us the dress of antiquity according to which we may rectify or adjust our present fashions; it is the pandects of gentle and easy institutions and laws, which  
ought

ought to oblige us as much, if not more strictly to a conformity, than the preceptive functions of Kings ; seeing the authority of the one does but inculcate our duty, and the other gives us innumerable instances of the several rewards of virtue, and punishments of vice ; it is, in a word, the last will and testament of our deceased progenitors ; which though it does not expressly leave us a particular legacy, yet it shews us how we may be possessed of their inheritance ; and according as we follow their example, live in *reputation* or *ignominy*.

The ruder ages of the world, who were unacquainted with letters, and consequently ignorant of refined Sciences, thought *History* next to their religion, the only useful and proper study of mankind ; and judging the forming of the manners, and regulating the actions of man, to be the chief duty and care of societies ; they thought documents, precepts, and laws, too weak a means to work



so great effect, without they were confirmed and strengthened by the examples of their predecessors; to which prone nature, even amongst the most barbarous, does willingly render an implicit veneration: and therefore seeing their *libraries* were their *memories*, and *words* their *characters*, so *songs* and *rude-rhimes*, were the only *books* whereby their BARDS and DRUIDS instructed their children in the history of former ages, making the famous actions of their ancestors so much the more the pattern of their conduct and manners, as it was the subject of their innocent *melody* and *mirth*.

But when the SUPREME BEING was pleased to gratify the industry of man with the invention of letters; no subject seemed to the ancients, so worthy of the prerogative of being transmitted to posterity, as that of *History*.

And indeed, the most ancient that can be found of their writings, is of that kind.

Whether

Whether it was that they knew no immortality but that of fame; or found no better way to provide with security for their offspring, in whom they were to live to posterity, than by handing down to them the methods and honest courses, by which some attained to honour wealth and command, whilst others, on the contrary ways, lived and died in *obscurity, poverty, and contempt.*

Whatever satisfaction dying men may have in the prospect of a lasting name, it is certain, the living must reap great benefit from the register of their *actions*; for would a king have measures to govern; a subject how to obey; a statesman how to give council; a judge and magistrate how to execute justice; a husband and father how to command and cherish; a wife and children how to love, honour, and obey; and indeed all conditions of men how to perform mutual good offices in every kind of society.

*History,*

*History*, and especially the truest and most ancient of ALL, the *Holy Scriptures*, is that repository from whence we may draw the truest maxims ; for all duties, exemplified with the good or bad successes of those who have followed or transgressed the same.

One of the greatest arguments for the truth of christianity, is drawn from the RESURRECTION OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST ; the circumstances of which are handed down to us in so plain and distinct a manner by the Evangelists, as also by *Civil History*, as makes the evidence of this important truth amount to a demonstration.

A news paper in this Kingdom, known by the name of Gazette, is deemed to be the only authentic conveyance of real facts, such also are the *Sacred and Civil History* we possess. In the *History* of our own country, it is recorded that King Charles the I. reigned in the year 1622, and that he was beheaded in  
the

the year 1648. That Queen Elizabeth commenced her reign in the year 1558, and in 1588, the Spanish Armada, *deemed invincible*, was defeated, and trophies lodged in the Tower of London as a memento of such heroic actions. About the year of our LORD, 455, the Saxon Heptarchy commenced, and continued 372 years, all which I believe, no man ever attempted to contradict.

*Civil or Simple History* informs us, that in the year, 3980, after the creation of the world, *Octavian Augustus Cæsar*, *Julius Cæsar's* sister's son, reigned as Emperor of Rome; that in the 42d year of his Reign, the Prince of Peace, JESUS CHRIST, was born, when was universal peace.

In the year of our LORD 17, *Claudius Tiberius Nero*, was ordained by *Augustus* for his successor; in his time the world's Saviour was crucified; about five years after which time, the Gospel was planted in Britain.

Hence



Hence have I endeavoured regularly, to trace back the Civil, which is confirmed by Sacred History, and leaves not a doubt remain of the truth of our Saviour's *History*.



ON



ON THE  
*RESURRECTION.*

**I**T has been, and is now disputed and believed by many, that every part of the body of every individual human being after death, being converted into dust or earth, which mixt with other innumerable different bodies, can never be divided or separated from other dusts, so as to appear materially in their own original solid form, endued with every principle of life.

Again, they say, that a man who has lost a leg or an arm, at the distance of four thousand miles or upwards from where he  
was

was buried, or that his body being devoured by various different fishes, or sundry carnivorous animals, how is it possible that every part of that man can be collected, and restored to his own original form and life?

In answer, I will endeavour to refute such delusive doctrines, *apparently to me*, as believing in the expressed words of our Saviour JESUS CHRIST, which I will endeavour to transcribe in regular course; but first, I must beg leave to introduce a few chemical experiments, which are well known to every person versed in chemistry, and which I trust, will also prove the resurrection of the body.

I must again say, let *one single grain* of *gold* be melted in *one pound* of *silver*, such *grain* of *gold* will be equally divided in the *pound* of *silver*; and become *apparently* killed by, and buried in the *silver*; similarly I conceive to a just man's body, made perfect by repentance and good works, who being dead  
and

and concealed from our sight by being buried in the earth; and if such *pound* of *silver* be dissolved in *aqua fortis*, the 5760th part of the same *pure gold*, without the least *diminution of weight*, will be found at the bottom of the solution: such is the great *sympathy* between *gold* and *silver*, which blends them so wonderfully and minutely together; and upon the same principle, if *one grain of gold* be melted in *one hundred or more pounds of silver*, they will become minutely blended with each other, and by the above operation the *grain of gold* can be separated without the *least diminution*.

Again, lead when used for pharmacy and painting, is prepared in the following manner: melt lead in an unglazed broad earthen vessel, stir it continually with a clean iron instrument, it first is calcined into a grey powder, which is called *calx of lead*; stir it on in the same manner, it will then become yellow and is called *masticot*: after, let it be  
put



put into a reverberatory furnace, it will further calcine, and become of a fine red colour, which is called *minium* or *red lead*.

From these experiments, may we not compare lead to childhood? after, when *calx of lead*, to manhood? after, when it becomes *masticot*, to a declining state of nature? and lastly *minium*, to a total dissolution of all vital powers, commonly called death?

Supposing we say, that *minium* or *lead* is altered by the various operations of the fire, as being in a most extraordinary manner changed, from its original and natural state, to states so extremely different; and that we can again restore it to its natural state as lead, may not this appear equally as extraordinary to the unbelievers of the Holy Scriptures, as to those unacquainted with chemistry?—*Minium*, by the addition of a flux prepared from the vegetable kingdom, and by the same degrees of heat by which it was killed or decomposed, is restored to life again and  
to

to its original purified state. Hence, another proof of the Resurrection.

Take mustard seed, which is one of the smallest of all seeds, mix and bury it with various other seeds, they will all die or decay; and at the proper season they will arise, each specie in its own original and natural form.

Again they say, that if all mankind will be raised from the dead on the day of Resurrection, they will be much more numerous than the blades of grass upon the face of the earth; in that case what is to be done with them, or where are they to go to? how can Heaven be large enough to contain them?

In answer, *I conceive* from our Saviour's expression that the *just only made so, by repentance and good works will arise from the dead*; and inherit the kingdom of Heaven, that GOD having made the universe; that as this earth is only about eight thousand miles in  
O diameter,

diameter, and is distant from the Sun about eighty millions of miles !!! and as new planets have lately been discovered, God can destroy this small, in comparison to other globes and planets, and erect others in such an extent of space as eighty millions of miles from the Sun ; for whatever God pleaseth to do, he can perform.—God is eternal and free from decay ; he was pleased to make us after his image and likeness, so the *soul of man* as partaking of the divine essence, *is immortal and shall never die* ; the love of God towards man, hath effected so much, that all things are communicated unto us by CHRIST, who was pleased to submit himself to be a man to suffer death for us, and to admit us members of his body, of his flesh, and of his bones. Hence, our condition is (*if we act properly*) alike to his, and we are coheirs with him : whence it is that what is expressed in CHRIST, shall be expressed in man. CHRIST is eternal, and will subsist eternally, and man by him may obtain the  
same

same privilege; CHRIST rose and conquered death, he being the Author, prince and first fruits of so great a triumph, by virtue of him, all *just men made perfect* will be raised with their bodies united to their souls, to participate of the same eternal felicity with him.

One thousand six hundred and thirty-five years after GOD was pleased to make the world; he saw that the wickedness of mankind was so great, as to determine GOD to destroy whom he had created both man and beast from off the face of the earth, for it repented him that he had made them. But Noah found grace in the sight of the LORD, and Noah walked with GOD, and GOD looked upon the earth, and beheld that it was corrupt; and the LORD said that he would destroy man whom he had created, and every living thing upon the earth.

And GOD ordered Noah to make himself an ark of certain dimensions, sufficiently large



to contain Noah, and his sons, and his wife, and his sons wives ; and of every living thing of all flesh, two of every sort, both male and female to be taken into the ark, to keep them alive, with food sufficient for them ; accordingly Noah acted agreeably to the commands of God. *Genesis, Chap. VI.*

God was pleased to inform Noah, that after seven days, he would cause it to rain upon the earth forty days and forty nights ; and that he would destroy every living creature that he had made, from off the face of the earth. After seven days, the windows, or flood gates of Heaven, were opened. And the rain was upon the earth forty days and forty nights. The waters being increased, bare up the ark, and it was lift up above the earth ; and all the high hills that were under Heaven, were covered : and every living creature was destroyed, which was upon the face of the ground, Noah only remained *alive*, and they that were with him in the ark.

ark. And the waters prevailed upon the earth an hundred and fifty days. (*Genesis, Chap. VII.*) In *this instance*, did not God by his Almighty power act according to his promise, and perform what the whole universe could neither resist nor counteract?—Was not his omnipotent power similar to a potter, who worketh in clay, which when brought into form, if he doth not like it, he is able to destroy and make other forms. Or to a caster of metals, should the form not please, cannot he break that form and from the same metal produce other forms more pleasing?

As God by his omnipotent power, was pleased to make the world and its inhabitants; he had equally the same power of destroying them, when he should be pleased to deem it necessary, and according to his promise which he fully performed. God preserved Noah and his family, &c. *only*; all other living creatures upon the face of the earth, God was pleased to destroy.

GOD

GOD established with Noah, and his sons after him, a covenant (*Gen. 9.*) with them, that there should not any more be a flood to destroy the earth. That his bow, (*rainbow*) should be set in the clouds as a token of such covenant, for GOD's remembrance. Which, as the rainbow frequently appears, is a further clear proof of the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures; and that whatever GOD or his Son JESUS CHRIST, who is the same with GOD, do promise, will be performed; and that his power is irresistible, for with GOD, all things are possible.

When *Job* was afflicted with the most miserable calamities, he comforted himself with this certain hope; "I know *that* my Redeemer liveth, and *that* he shall stand at the latter *day* upon the earth."

*Job, Chap. XIX. Ver. 25.*

And *though* after my skin, *worms* destroy this *body*, yet in my flesh shall I see GOD.

*Ver. 26.*

The

The Prophet Ifaiah fays, “Thy dead men fhall live, together with my body fhall they arife. Awake and fing ye that dwell in duft, for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, the earth fhall caft out the dead.”

*Isaiah, Chap. XXVI. Ver. 19.*

Our Saviour JESUS CHRIST faid, when he taught to feed the poor: “Thou fhalt be bleffed; for they cannot recompenfe thee, for thou fhalt be recompensed at the refurrection.”

*St. Luke, Chap. XIV. Ver. 14.*

Neither can they die any more: for they are equal to the Angels; and are the children of GOD, being the children of the refurrection.

*Luke, Chap. XX. Ver. 36.*

When CHRIST reproved the people flocking after him, faid, “And this is the Father’s will which hath fent me, that of all which he hath given me, I fhould lofe nothing, but fhould raife it up again at the laft day.”

*St. John, Chap. V. Ver. 39.*



“ And this is the will of him that sent me, that every one that seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life : and I will raise him up at the last day.”

*Ver. 40.*

“ No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me, draw him, and I will raise him up at the last day.”

*Ver. 44.*

“ Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that believeth on me hath everlasting life.”

*Ver. 47.*

When CHRIST instituted his Supper, as they were eating, “ JESUS took bread, and blessed *it*, and break *it*, and gave *it* to the disciples, and said, take eat, this is my body.”

*Matthew, Chap. XXVI. Ver. 26.*

“ And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave *it* to them, saying, drink ye all of *it*.”

*Ver. 27.*

“ For

“ For this is my blood of the new testament which is shed for many, for the remission of sins.” *Ver. 28.*

JESUS said unto them, verily, verily, I say unto you, except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. *St. John, Chap. V. Ver. 53.*

Who so eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day. *Ver. 54.*

For my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed. *Ver. 55.*

He that eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, dwelleth in me, and I in him. *Ver. 56.*

As the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father; so, he that eateth me, even he shall live by me. *Ver. 57.*

This is that bread which came down from Heaven, not as your Father's did eat manna,  
and

and are dead ; he that eateth of this bread,  
shall live for ever. *Ver. 58.*

I am the living bread, which came down  
from Heaven : if any man eat of this bread,  
he shall live for ever : and the bread that I  
will give is my flesh, which I will give for  
the life of the world. *Chap. VI. Ver. 59.*

“ But I say unto you, I will not drink  
henceforth of this fruit of the vine ; until  
that day when I drink it new with you in my  
father’s kingdom.” *Ver. 29.*

“ Whosoever shall be ashamed of me, and  
of my words, of him shall the Son of Man be  
ashamed, when he shall come in his own  
glory, and *in his* father’s, and of the Holy  
Angels.” *St. Luke, Chap. IX. Ver. 26.*

“ Also I say unto you, whosoever shall con-  
fess me before men, him shall the Son of Man  
also confess before the Angels of God.”

*St. Luke, Chap. XII. Ver. 8.*

But

But he that denieth me before men, shall be denied before the Angels of God. *Ver. 9.*

When CHRIST was crucified, one of (*the two*) malefactors which were hanged, (*at the same time*) railed on him, saying, if thou be CHRIST, save thyself and us.

*St. Luke, Chap. XXIII. Ver. 39.*

But the other answering, rebuked him, saying, dost not thou fear GOD, seeing thou art in the same condemnation? *Ver. 40.*

And we indeed justly ; for we receive the due reward of our deeds ; but this man hath done nothing amiss. *Ver. 41.*

And he said unto JESUS, LORD, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom. *Ver. 42.*

And JESUS said unto him, verily I say unto thee, To day shalt thou be with me in paradise. *Ver. 43.*

From



*From these words of our Saviour, I verily believe, that when good men die, their souls are immediately transported into paradise, where they enjoy great happiness, and which will be completely eternalized on the day of the resurrection.*

JESUS, when he had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the ghost.

*St. Matthew, Chap. XXVII. Ver. 50.*

And behold, the veil of the temple was rent in twain, from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent;  
*Ver. 51.*

And the graves were opened; and many *bodies* of Saints which slept, arose, *Ver. 52.*

And came out of the graves after his resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many. *Ver. 53.*

*Which I believe to be a further confirmation of the resurrection of the bodies of men made just by repentance and good works.* Now

*On the Resurrection.* 205

Now when the Centurion, and they that were with him, watching JESUS, saw the earthquake, and those things that was done, they feared greatly, saying, truly this was the SON of GOD. *Ver. 54.*

After CHRIST's resurrection from the dead, then the eleven disciples went away into Gallilee, into a mountain, where JESUS had appointed them.

*St. Matthew, Chap. XXVIII. Ver. 16.*

And when they saw him, they worshipped him: but some doubted. *Ver. 17.*

Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when JESUS came.

*St. John, Chap. XX. Ver. 24.*

The other disciples therefore said unto him, we have seen the LORD. But he said unto them, except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the

the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe. *Ver. 25.*

And after eight days again his disciples were within, and Thomas with them: then came JESUS, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, peace be unto you.

*Ver. 26.*

Then said he to Thomas, reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side, and be not faithless, but believing. *Ver. 27.*

And Thomas answered, and said unto him, my LORD and my GOD. *Ver. 28.*

JESUS said unto him, Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed. *Ver. 29:*

And many other signs did JESUS in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book. *Ver. 30.*

But

But these are written that ye might believe that JESUS is the CHRIST the Son of GOD, and that believing ye might have life through his name. *Ver. 31.*

And JESUS spake unto them saying, all power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. *Ver. 18.*

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your father which is in heaven.

*St. Matthew, Chap. V. Ver. 16.*

Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them : for this is the law and the prophets. *Chap. VII. Ver. 12.*

While we have time let us do good unto all men ; and especially unto them that are of the household of faith.

*Gallilee, Chap. VI. Ver. 10.*

The hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear my voice.

*St. John, Chap. V. Ver. 28.* And



And shall come forth ; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life ; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation. *Ver. 29.*

Verily, verily, I say unto you, if a man keep my saying, *he* shall never see death.

*St. John, Chap. VIII. Ver. 51.*

Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.

*St. Mark, Chap. XIII. Ver. 31.*



*AUTHENTIC*



## AUTHENTIC RELATIONS.

THERE is a Pillar erected in the Market-Place at Devizes in Wiltshire, with the under-written inscription thereon, viz.

“ The following authentic Relation is to deter all persons from calling down the vengeance of GOD, or taking His Holy Name in vain.

“ Thursday, January the 7th, 1753, Ruth Pierce, of Pottern, agreed with three other women to buy a sack of wheat. One of the three collecting the money and discovering some wanting, demanded it of Ruth Pierce, who said she had paid her share, and rashly wished she might drop down dead if she had not! which she *instantly did on repeating her*

P *wish,*

*wish, with some money concealed in her hand; to the amazement and terror of the crowded market."*

---

DUBLIN, April 4, 1799.

"A singular circumstance recently occurred, on a trial of a capital nature in Naas. On charging the Jury, the Learned Judge, with that humanity which the mild spirit of our laws inculcates, observed that the vital charge against the prisoner rested on the oath of a man whose credibility was impeachable, and as they could not remove doubt from their minds, he instructed them to acquit the prisoner. The Jury however returned a verdict Guilty, and the Judge, who highly disapproved of the verdict, began to expostulate, when the evidence, who remained in court, appeared dreadfully shocked, dropped down and *instantaneously expired.*"

---

*The Power of God.*

HENCE, Can man perform such acts as  
the above? No. Can

Can man withhold the rain or snow that falleth, or cause it to rain or snow; or can he withhold the rain from one city and cause it to rain upon another city? No.

Can man withhold frost, or hail from falling; or cause it to freeze, or make hail to fall? No.

Can man prevent the wind from blowing, or cause it to blow; or can he change the blowing of the wind from East to West, or from North to South; or can he still storms, whirlwinds and hurricanes? No.

Can man prevent or cause the raging of the sea, and prevent or cause the ebbing and flowing of the tide? No.

Can man prevent or cause the elements to produce thunder and lightning? No.

All those things and *much more*, God *only*, by his omnipotent, everlasting and irresistible power, is able to perform.



Man is like to vanity: his days *are* as a shadow that passeth away.



*To Deists, Atheists, &c.*

Those with many other proofs which could be added, with what I have selected from Sacred History, *the truest and most ancient*, will, I trust, convince *Deists, Atheists*, and *Unbelievers* of the Holy Scriptures (*which never were refuted*) that there is a GOD,—JESUS CHRIST his only begotten Son, Our Blessed Saviour and Redeemer, and the HOLY GHOST (the Third Person in the Trinity) which I conceive is meant the Divine Power and Spirit of God poured down upon such as seek after it, which sanctifies, assists, and influences them to perform those spiritual duties of sincere prayer and thanksgiving, whereby the faith, practice of doing good works, and obedience to the will of our Maker, are strengthened, confirmed and made acceptable, and prove that God's Omnipotent Power is irresistible.

FINIS.

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1774  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been  
admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education  
since the last meeting of the Board. The names are given in the  
order in which they were admitted. The names of the persons who  
have been re-elected are given in italics. The names of the persons  
who have been elected for the first time are given in plain type.

Name	Office
John Smith	Secretary
James Brown	Member
William Jones	Member
Thomas White	Member
Robert Black	Member
John Green	Member
James Grey	Member
William Hall	Member
Thomas King	Member
Robert Lee	Member
John Miller	Member
James Moore	Member
William Taylor	Member
Thomas Young	Member
Robert Adams	Member
John Baker	Member
James Clark	Member
William Davis	Member
Thomas Evans	Member
Robert Foster	Member
John Gibson	Member
James Harris	Member
William Hill	Member
Thomas Hunt	Member
Robert Ives	Member
John Jackson	Member
James Johnson	Member
William Keith	Member
Thomas Lamb	Member
Robert Lyon	Member
John Mack	Member
James Martin	Member
William Nelson	Member
Thomas Oliver	Member
Robert Parker	Member
John Quinn	Member
James Reed	Member
William Russell	Member
Thomas Scott	Member
Robert Stone	Member
John Turner	Member
James Walker	Member
William Wright	Member
Thomas Young	Member
Robert Zane	Member











